NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE, ITS FLUCTUATIONS, [illegible] —Cowper.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834. VOL XVII. NO. 15. WHOLE [illegible]

THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY,

Is Published every Saturday, at No 38 Court street, a few doors above the new Court House, by MASTERS & HARDEN.

TERMS. THREE DOLLARS per annum; to country subscribers always in advance.

Communications (post paid) for the paper, may be addressed to the Editor; those on business to the Publishers.

MISCELLANY.

[From Knox's Songs of Israel.]

MORTALITY.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a fast flitting meteor—a fast flying cloud—
A flash of the lightning—a break of the wave,—
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The child that a mother attended and loved—
The mother that infant's affection that proved—
The husband that infant and mother that blest,—
Each—all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheek—on whose brow—in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the mem'ry of those who loved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king, that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest, that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats to the steep;
The beggar, that wander'd in search of his bread,—
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint, that enjoyed the communion of heaven;
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven;
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,—
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower and the weed,
That wither away to let other's succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that hath often been told.

For we are the same things that our fathers have been,
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
The death we are shrinking from, they too would shrink;
To the life we are clinging to they too would cling,
But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing.

They loved—but their story we cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers can come;
They joyed—but the voice of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died! and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondence, and pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the twink of an eye, 'tis the draft of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud,
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

[From the New England Magazine.]

A SHORT CHAPTER ON LONG EARS.

"'Ear him! 'ear him! 'ear the honorable member!'
Cry of a Cockney at the Hustings.

I am a true son of the Puritans, and therefore an admirer of all long-eared gentry. Talk of a large nose! The joke is in having long ears. The nose is a sneaking, neutral sort of a fellow, that seats himself plump, right in the middle of the face; but the ear takes one side or the other; generally both sides, and, therefore, must be in the right. The ear is, also, the most important functionary of the two; for a man's reputation is often at the mercy of the ear, but never of the nose. These organs, these 'side intelligencers,' have been sadly abused and most shabbily treated in modern days. Novel-writers will write most eloquently, in describing their heroes or heroines, of the color of their hair, the shape of their noses, the turn of their lips, the expression of their countenance, and chase a smile or a dimple from one cheek to the other; but not a word of their ears. Not one of Scott's heroes or heroines have ears; or, at any rate, it is a mere matter of inference with the reader, whether they have or not. In ancient times it was the custom of females to suspend jewels from the nose as well as the ear; but, with the advance of civilization, the former was dropped, and the ear only was raised to this dignity. This is about the only custom we retain from an uncivilized age as worth keeping; and it shows, in my opinion, as plainly as the universal consent and usage of all nations, wise and unwise, can show, that the ear is the master organ of the human frame.

'Survey mankind from China to Peru,'

with Dr Johnson, and it will be seen that this honorable member has not always been treated as it is now. If we may believe Sir John Mandeville, (and he had great credit with Columbus,) the people of a portion of China have such large ears that they use them for cushions. Sir John himself used his ears for a night-cap, as I read in a volume before me; and we have the word of Montaigne, sceptic as he was, that in Peru large ears are esteemed a great and most beautiful ornament. It is settled, I believe, that Homer had large ears, as well as that he was an early riser. Commentators do not agree whether the one-eyed Polyphemus had one or two ears. Some assert that the escape of Ulysses is proof-positive that he had but one,—that while in the cave he kept himself always in the direction of the earless side of the giant's head, and thus, being unheard, effected his retreat.

In Rome, the females wore jewels of every description in their ears, and the men wore chains.—They thought so much of this organ that they did not tap a man on the shoulder, as we do, to draw his attention, but were accustomed *vellere aurem,* to pull him by the ear, whence, probably, our custom of boxing the ears is derived. I can easily imagine Juvenal clapping both hands to his ears, when in a passion at the stupidity of the poets, and the sensuality of the profligates of his time, he exclaims at the opening of his satire, *semper ego auditor tantum?*—still must my ears——? The family of the Aurelii were named from the largeness of their ears, as any etymologist may see at once; and I could hardly refrain from breaking out into a horse-laugh, a few days ago, as, bearing in mind this circumstance, I was reading an account of a traveler who stated that, while wandering among the ruins of Pompeii, he stopped to examine an inscription on a door of the house of Aurelius, and disturbed a whole nest of ear-wigs. Shakspeare, among other things, knew human nature; he was well aware of the great value the Romans set upon their ears.—Strange that an unletterd *player* should know so much of the *realities* of the world,—of the Roman world. What an exquisite allusion to the value the Romans placed upon their ears, there is in Antony's speech over the body of Cæsar,—

'Friends! Romans! Countrymen! lend me your ears!'

Ears were scarce in Rome in later days; and we have a knowledge of the mode of punishment adopted by the Roman governors in the time of the apostle, from his frequent exclamation,—'Let them who have an ear to hear, hear!'

An old writer tells an amusing story of a witty knave, who went to an old woman in London and bargained for as much lace as would reach from ear to ear. When the price was settled he told her he believed she had not quite enough in her shop for one of his ears was nailed to the pillory at Bristol. Many an Englishman went to his grave in the sixteenth century, with but one ear, leaving the other nailed to the pillory to look after his reputation. Then was the glory of ears in England, when they had the honor of giving a name to millions, and became more prominent by the black velvet scull-caps that gave them the name of prick-eared puritans.

There are certain modes of speech, that break out, now and then, in spite of prejudices and one's teeth, which show the importance that is almost universally, but tacitly, attached to this honorable member, (pardon us, Senators!) We say of one who has the confidence of a great man, that 'he has his ear;' and I can very readily enter into the astonishment of a Frenchman, but little acquainted with the English language and idioms, who upon being told of various members of the cabinet that 'had the ear of the Executive,' asked the precise length of the Executive ear, or if he had more than the common number. We ask if such an one has an ear for music; but it would be deemed disrespectful to the supremacy of the ear, if we were to ask if one had a nose for smell, or a leg for walking. We speak of a man's 'falling over head and ears' in debt, or in love,—thus placing those flankers of the head next to the head itself. Combatants are described as 'falling together by the ears.' I once heard a person assert seriously that, rather than cheat another, he would cut off his finger nails. I should have placed full confidence in the fellow if he had said he would lose an ear. In some stages of society the laws would be satisfied with no less than an ear—thus showing the importance of this organ; and it is only in the highest degree of civilization and refinement that they demand the whole body; but I never heard that they would touch the nose—even with a pair of tongs. They sometimes have requested that one of the hands should be thrown in by way of making up the full complement of justice.

Small ears are said to denote what is expressively called stinginess; but I have known men with ears as large as those of Midas, who would spoil a hatchet to cut a copper into half cents, and were unwilling to pay for the instruments to make them with. I am in the same case with Cowper, who says that Nature,

'Though ears she gave me two, gave me no ears;'

and as the reader, probably, has concluded by this time that my ears are long enough, I shall not trouble him with any farther description.

S. Z.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

It is extremely painful to be obliged to say so much against the American missionary system, as I found it existing in these highly favored islands. Whilst travelling in Europe, the writer had always been friendly to the cause, and had been also no mean contributor to missionaries generally to the South Seas, and therefore visited the various groups of islands quite prepossessed in favor of them; but truth compels him to say that the personal observation [illegible] conduct of the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands wrought on him a sad and melancholy disappointment.

No doubt, among so numerous a body as the American missionaries, there are many very valuable men, who would do honor to any employment they might be engaged in, and among these I have great pleasure in recollecting Mr —— in Owhyhee, but, '*exceptio probat regulum:*' and it is to be regretted such instances are not more numerous.—The system of exacting a Spanish silver dollar from every black man and woman before the missionary will marry them is certainly not one of their instructions, and is highly oppressive among a population that can hardly obtain a dollar by any exertions, coupled, as this priestly regulation is, by a summary denouncement against all those who cohabit together without the form of marriage. A sermon which I heard in the Island of Woahoo was frightful; it was something to these words. 'You will go to the horrible place of torment in everlasting flames, unless you rely solely on your Lord Jesus Christ. It is no use your being honest, no use your being sober, feeding the hungry, and healing the sick, and leading what the world call a virtuous and upright life one towards another; all this, I say, is of no use; you and your children will be cast into the fiery pit, which burneth for ever and ever, the bottom of which is paved with the little bones of infants not a span long!' I would ask any body if this is the way to begin with people in a complete state of nature! The preacher was a young man of about twenty, that had just arrived from the establishment at Princeton in New Jersey; but it is to be hoped that he will follow in the path so abundantly set before him by his elder brethren, and end with the same amount of discretion as he has now of zeal, and thereby, accumulate, as I was informed the head missionary, but *ci-divant* chair-maker has done, twenty thousand dollars worth of property in his house at Honororu!

No wonder the population is gradually falling off when, added to this system of frightening the people, and charging them a dollar for getting married they are compelled to attend the church and school four days out of seven, and the fifth day is spent in compulsory labor for the chiefs; thus leaving only two whole days for the purpose of tillage and growing their necessary food.

The missionaries have prohibited—fishing, bathing, jewsharps, and the surfboard, and every other description of amusement among the native population; besides which they have introduced an old law of the Connecticut puritans, and will not allow an English or American gentleman to ride on horseback on Sunday, or drink spirituous liquors, or play at bowls or billiards on any day in the week; whilst they themselves are driven about the town and about the country four-in hand, with their wife and families, Sundays and working-days, not by horses which are plentiful and cheap enough in the islands, but by human beings,—four naked black fellows, their own bearers, and probably fellow-communicants!

The missionaries wanted to proclaim the ten commandments of Moses as the supreme law of the land throughout the islands but some difficulties were started and the plan was abandoned.

In short, civilization as it is unfortunately going on at present in the Sandwich Islands, under the mismanagement of the American missionaries is only another word for *extinction.*

The bulk of the people are in a state bordering on starvation, because the adults are taken away from their enclosures of taro and potatoes to learn to read and spell; thus beginning at the wrong end and the time that should be devoted to the agricultural and mechanic arts is now fruitlessly wasted in teaching old men of seventy to spell a b, ab; and where one naturally looks for the outward signs of industry, the spade, the hoe, the fishing net, &c. there is nothing but a vain and idle exhibition of the *palapala* or spelling book bought of the missionaries at a high price.

In fact the whole system with an honorable exception or two is nothing but a money-making fraud, and instead of tending to the benefit of the wretched people, may be considered almost as a visitation of wrath, and a direct cause of the depopulation before spoken of.

First, by a tax on marriage, much above the means of nine tenths of the people which tax is not received by the king or government, such as it is to be disbursed and circulated again, but goes directly into the pockets of the missionaries to be hoarded by them and taken out of the country when they have sufficiently feathered their nests, and by denouncing eternal torments on those who marry according to the ancient usages, that is without paying a dollar to the reverend fathers.

Second, by starvation, employing the natives four days out of the seven in useless school learning or otherwise taking them from the cultivation of the soil.

Third, by disease, prohibiting bathing, which, in that climate is almost as essential to existence as fresh air; the natives from being the fine healthy people they were in Cook's time are now covered with vermin and scorbutic eruptions.

Fourth, by prohibiting their innocent sports; and by fruitlessly attempting to bind human beings to a mode of life which is contrary to their nature their spirit is broken and they have now become listless and enervated; and should the present system continue there will, ere long, be none but the [illegible]

THE WIFE.

A TALE OF THE TYROL, FOUNDED ON FACT.

By Henry D. Inglis, Esq.

Towards the close of November, in the year 1609 when the unequal struggle which Hofer and the brave Tyrolese had so long maintained was terminated, and when all the towns and strongholds had been for some time in the hands of the French and the Bavarians, Hormayr, a Bavarian colonel of infantry, was commandant of the town of Hall. This man was a good soldier, in the ordinary acceptation of the word; he was fearless in battle, and a rigid disciplinarian elsewhere; but mercy, justice, humanity, were words, which, to him, carried with them no meaning; and whether it might be to further his military projects, or to aid the designs which were subservient to his passions, he would (to use a familiar expression) stick at nothing.

At this time, the utmost watchfulness was practised throughout the Tyrol by the Bavarian authorities. Hofer, although crushed and in concealment had not yet been made captive. Large rewards were set on the heads of Hofer, Speckbacher, and the other Tyrolean leader. The Bavarians recollected that, on former occasions, when the war had appeared to be extinguished it had been suddenly rekindled; and they knew that a little sawdust thrown into the inn, a few signal fires on the mountain sides, or the reappearance of Hofer with his sword and rosary, or Haspinger with his ebon cross, would again fill the valleys with patriots and enemies.

It was at this time, too, that the Tyrolese leader, Speckbacher, hunted by his enemies from the more civilized parts of the Tyrol, had concealed himself in the little mountain hamlet of Dux, which is situated among the northern outskirts of the Eisgletscher, a fact which is important to our story.

Hormayr, with his other bad passions, was avaricious; and his love of gold, therefore, as well as his accustomed zeal in the public service, urged him to leave no means untried in order to discover the retreat of Speckbacher, a service which he knew would give him a claim to promotion, as well as make him richer by ten thousand francs—the reward offered for the patriot's seizure. But the vigilance of Hormayr was chiefly directed towards Joseph Schmeider, an innkeeper, and to the inmates [illegible]

Two years and a half previously to this time, Speckbacher had married Maria, the daughter of Joseph Schmeider. Maria, in right of her mother, then dead, inherited a small property in the village of Rinn, about two leagues from Hall; thither she had removed at the time of her marriage, and there had resided until the events occurred which drove her husband from his mountain home; and, soon afterwards, she took refuge in the house of her father, and had there remained up to the period when our story commences. It was not to be wondered at, then, that the commandant of Hall should keep an eye upon the house of Schmeider, as a likely means of discovering the retreat of Speckbacher.

Maria was the most affectionate of wives. Attracted by the hardy character and manly virtues of Specbacker, (for Speckbacher was long the most daring chamois hunter of these valleys,) Maria Speckbacher, ere she completed her eighteenth year, had given her hand—her heart she had long given—to Speckbacher. Her father had long resisted the prayers of Speckbacher and his daughter's secret wishes; for, knowing her to be the heiress of her mother, as well as of all he possessed, and hearing every where that his Maria was the flower of the Innthal—as indeed she was—he thought she might have done better than marry one who had nothing to recommend him but a generous disposition and undaunted courage. In Maria's eyes he had another recommendation, so great love of her that he had promised to abandon his roving and perilous life, and to leave, for her society, the chamois of the Tyrol to their mountain solitudes. But Joseph Schmeider was a true Tyrolese and a patriot; and, although he at first turned his back upon his daughter and her husband, yet, when Speckbacher became by his services almost, if not altogether, the equal of Hofer in the affections of his countrymen, he forgot his anger, justly prided himself on possessing such a son in law, and received Maria into his house with every demonstration of paternal affection.

It may be easily believed that Maria, thus separated from the husband whom she adored, would endeavor to convey to him in his concealment the consolation and the aid of which he stood in need; and that, above all, she would devise some means of meeting him. To accomplish this, and to elude the vigilance of Hormayr, required the utmost discretion; for spies had been set on the movements of every inmate of Schmeider's house, as the master of it well knew; and Maria was contented during some time with knowing that her husband was undiscovered and not distant from her, rather than run any risk of discovery by attempting to see him. But the pain of separation, and, above all, her anxiety to concert with him some plan of escape into Austria, at length overcame her prudence; and, one evening at dusk, disguised as a miner, she issued from the door—not of her father's house, but of the house of a friend who lived in the outskirts, and with whom she had been purposely an inmate for several days—and took the road to the mountains.

But alas! the youthful, loving, and lovely wife of Speckbacher did not issue from that door unobserved. She had been seen to leave her father's house some days before; and spies had ever since been set upon the house to which she had been watched. It is true, that one in a miner's dress was seen to go into the house of Maria's friend about an hour before dusk; and at dusk, one in a miner's dress came out; but the eyes of Hormayr's satelites were not to be deceived in the identity of the miner who went in and of the miner who came out: and Maria, as she took the path through the fields, was followed by keen eyes. Once, before it grew dark, in stepping over a stile, she looked timidly around; but, seeing only a countryman with a spade over his shoulder, she felt reassured, and went on her way.

I need not tell of the hurried and lonely pilgrimage of the wife of Speckbacher along the dreary mountain paths; the bodes and fears that thrilled with her; the quick beatings of her heart, when, suddenly pausing, her watchful ear caught or fancied the fall of a distant footstep; how, as she approached the appointed spot, [illegible]

[illegible] all but a loving wife. [illegible] from a midnight walk, and to her interview [illegible] there had been a witness—the [illegible] she had seen dressed like a country[man] with a spade over his shoulder. When they [illegible] hastened on; but, as Speckbacher [illegible] his wife pursued her way alone, [illegible] follow her to pass, that he might not [illegible] till she entered her father's house. [illegible] however, that the moon, which, [illegible] risen, had been concealed by a [illegible] suddenly emerged upon a lit[tle] meadow, and approaching the [illegible] illuminated it; and the spy had, at that same moment, mounted the style, purposing to conceal himself on the other side. The figure of the countryman with his spade over his shoulder was distinctly seen for a moment; though the next it disappeared.

Ah! what a sudden pang shot through the heart of Speckbacher's wife! She recollected the figure; she knew she had been watched; she knew that her husband's retreat was known. Her limbs tottered beneath her; and she would have fallen to the earth, had she not suddenly been roused to thought and action by the imminent danger of her husband. Her first impulse was to hurry back and apprize her husband of his peril; but could she escape the vigilance of him who had dogged her?—"Had I but a weapon," said she internally, "I would follow and close with him: the wife of Speckbacher would find courage and strength enough for this." These were vain thoughts, and occupied but a moment: wiser thoughts succeeded. Every moment lost increased the peril of Speckbacher.—Her follower was no doubt hurrying to inform Hormayr; and her only safety seemed to be to anticipate him, by making known to her father the danger of her husband.

The wife of Speckbacher flew rather than ran; she passed the spy like an apparition; he hastened after her; but, when she reached the noisy but shallow stream that runs by Volders, instead of making the circuit by the bridge, she dashed thro'. Her follower would not have been daunted by a brook, but a sudden turn and shade of trees concealed her from him; and, not doubting that she had kept the road, he did not deviate from it, though he well knew that at least a quarter of a league would have been saved by crossing the stream. Thus did the wife of Speckbacher gain time, every moment of which was precious beyond price; and before the spy had crossed the bridge of Hall, Maria had burst open her father's door.

Joseph Schmeider, the patriot and the kind father was waiting the return of his child: it was already midnight: and he had often gone to the door to listen for the sound of her light footsteps. Breathless she rushed into his arms, and the next moment the peril of her husband was told.

"Haste, Zoppel, said Joseph Schmeider to his faithful servant, "bring me my gaitors and my girdle; and give me my rifle, and take thine own [illegible] child," said he, while he hastily buttoned his gaiters and loaded his rifle, "go to bed to rest, if not to sleep; trust thy father—thou know'st thou may'st trust him. We've the start of Hormayr, and shall be in time to save thy husband; never doubt it child." And, kissing his daughter, who could only weep, and sticking his knife in his girdle, he hastily left the house, followed by the faithful Zoppel.

'Stride on, Zoppel,' said Schmeider, as they left Hall rapidly behind them; 'a few moments less or more will make all the difference; the life of an innocent man and a patriot hangs on them.'

Zoppel needed no encouragement; he had seen the daughter of Schmeider grow up from infancy; and for her or her husband—because he was her husband—he would have scorned to turn his back upon death. They heard no pursuers, and felt assured that they had reached the village of Dux before the emissaries of Hormayr. Their tale was soon told; and not many minutes had elapsed before Speckbacher had left Dux, to seek a new and less accessable place of refuge.

'Thank God!' said Schmeider, as he stood listening to the footsteps of Speckbacher, gradually growing fainter; 'thank God! Zoppel, he is saved! Now let us see to ourselves for Hormayr will not be long behind us. But hark! listen, Zoppel! I think I hear unwelcome sounds. By St Ulric, they are close to the village! Save thyself, Zoppel; if they lay hands on us, our lives are not worth an ear of corn.' But escape was next to impossible: the village was already surrounded: Schmeider and his follower tried each avenue, but every where perceived that they were intercepted; and, as dawn was at hand, when escape would be utterly hopeless, they resolved to make a desperate effort to force a passage. The attempt was made, but vainly for Schmeider; he was overpowered by numbers and made prisoner. Zoppel was more fortunate and found himself clear of the village and unharmed.

The wife of Speckbacher had as her father desired, thrown herself on her bed, though it may well be believed that sleep was far from her; and many times as morning approached, she threw open the window to listen for the returning footsteps that would bring tidings of her husband.—At length she caught a distant tread, and, unable to bear longer suspense, she left the house, and hurried along the street to meet the messenger of good or evil. Zoppel saw her approach, and tearing off his girdle, waved it over his head as a signal of good news. 'God be praised! he is saved!' said she, and the next moment the faithful Zoppel was supporting his almost insensible young mistress towards her own dwelling. It was a heavy calamity to hear the captivity of her kind father; but she could not believe that any harm was intended him, and imagined that after a short imprisonment he would be released. Zoppel knew better; but he was silent.

Hormayr resolved that an example should be made of Joseph Schmeider; he was guilty of assisting the flight of Speckbacher: and, if Maria had not visited her father in prison, he would speedily have carried this resolution into effect.

Hormayr was one of those men who are not led away by the tyranny of any one passion, but who coolly calculated the value and chances of several projects at a time and lay down a plan by which the failure of one design may be compensated by the success of another. So calculated Hormayr on the present occasion. Struck by the beauty of Maria, on her first visit to the citadel he set himself to consider how his threefold designs could be made to assist each other. Avarice as well as a brutal blood thirstiness, made the seizure of Speckbacher his primary object; disappointment that, by the instrumentality of Joseph Schmeider, Speckbacher had for the present escaped him, prompted a sweet-revenge upon Schmeider; and his designs real or feigned, upon the wife of Speckbacher might be made to assist the first of those objects; while again, the danger of her father and husband would aid his designs upon herself. He knew the character of Speckbacher sufficiently to be well convinced that danger either to the life or honor of his wife would draw him from his concealment; and he calculated, too, upon the effect which the peril of Schmeider might have upon the resolution of his daughter. Thus had Hormayr many passions to gratify. But Hormayr was a Bavarian, and understood not the character of the women of the Tyrol, or the wife of a patriot. And when she was introduced in to the presence of her father, when Joseph Schmeider was condemned to die [illegible] all that she answered to Hormayr's [illegible] or is a Tyrolean; I am a Tyrolean. In our country, a father would spurn a daughter who [illegible] save his life by the sacrifice of her honor [illegible] add to the crime of murdering a father, that of making his child—the wife, too, of Speckbacher [illegible] or!' These concluding words led the train of a new and bolder design in the mind of Hormayr.—'Will her answer be the same,' said he, 'if she believes her husband to be in my power?'

But Hormayr resolved first to attempt deceiving Speckbacher, before he prosecuted the secondary design of deceiving his wife. The retreat of Speckbacher was unknown to Hormayr; but he justly calculated upon its being known to some of his friends. His first design was to have his wife arrested and carried to the citadel; his next, to publish [illegible] Schmeider and [illegible] the escape of Speckbacher, were sentenced to suffer death; but that pardon would be extended to them on condition of Speckbacher surrendering himself. This announcement Hormayr caused to be widely circulated throughout the villages bordering on the mountains, in the confident expectation that some one acquainted with Speckbacher's place of concealment would carry it to him; and in the no less confident belief that by this stratagem, he should succeed in getting Speckbacher into his power. That he would have accomplished this design it is impossible to doubt, if a copy of the proclamation had reached Speckbacher by any other than a trustworthy hand; but no sooner did Zoppel, to whom Speckbacher's retreat was known read the proclamation than he saw through it; and well knowing that the surrender of Speckbacker would not save Schmeider, yet firmly believing that Hormayr's announcement would bring Speckbacher into his power he hastened to the mountains to put him on his guard,

'But Maria'—said Speckbacher; 'Maria—dare he murder *her?*'

'He dare not,' said Zoppel.

'And her father—my father—thy master—good Joseph Schmeider—him dare he murder? Ah, Zoppel dost thou deceive me? Would not my surrender save him?'

'He shall be saved,' said Zoppel; 'but not by the blood of a patriot.'

The consequence of Zoppel's interview with Speckbacher was, that Hormayr's proclamation failed of its intended effect.

Hormayr, when he judged that his proclamation had had sufficient time to take effect, released the wife of Speckbacher, for he learned that the Bavarian officers did not approve this stretch of power exercised upon a woman; and he knew that his designs could be equally well prosecuted without this severity, which was only adopted as a foundation for the proclamation; and now, finding that his plan had failed in regard to his first and principal object, the capture of Speckbacher, he resolved to make use of it in his minor projects.

One evening about this time, when the wife of Speckbacher sat in a musing mood in her chamber, her heart sad enough, and her eyes not so bright as they once had been, she was roused by the entrance of Zoppel, who, having cautiously closed the door, respectfully saluted his young mistress.

'I fear, Zoppel,' said she, 'you come on no welcome errand. My father—or—O Zoppel! speak quickly—my husband!'

'He is safe yet,' replied Zoppel; 'my visit does [illegible]'

'My father, then!—ah, my poor father!' said Maria, beginning to weep.

'Yes,' said Zoppel; my errand concerns him; we must save him.'

'But how, good Zoppel? how?—not surely——'

'Trust me; I am your father's faithful and long tried servant, and would save him with honor—but with honor only. Listen to me: tomorrow at sunrise is the hour appointed for——'

'Do not hesitate to speak it; for his execution?'

'Yes,' continued Zoppel, 'for his execution—his murder—but which, if you, lady, will follow the advice of one who would willingly die for him, shall never take place.'

'Ah, Zoppel,' said the wife of Speckbacher, wiping her eyes, 'how? quick! tell me how I may save my father!'

'Be calm, then, and listen. Hormayr—'

'Ah! the monster!' said Maria; 'name him not.'

'I must name him!' resumed Zoppel. 'He has given out, what I know to be false, that Speckbacher is in his power. Be composed, I pray; it is false; on the word of old Zoppel, it is false. Speckbacher is not in his power; but he has published this falsehood, and will doubtless visit you this evening with the lie on his lips, and will ask you, lady, if you desire to save your husband.'

'Zoppel, may the holy mother save me from this trial! yet I believe, so help me Heaven! that if my husband stood in the peril of my father, I should find courage to say, 'I will not purchase dishonorable length of days for one whose life has been a life of honor.''

'It would be well said,' rejoined Zoppel; 'but the question now is not the salvation of a husband but of a father.'

'Proceed then, good Zoppel.'

'I say Hormayr will come to you this evening with a lie on his lips; but you must affect to believe it true.'

'To believe it true, Zoppel! how? and what then?'

'Upbraid him; but say you will save your husband.'

'Ah, Zoppel, I cannot feign; I cannot make my lips pronounce me vicious!'

'I do not ask it. Is it to feign to upbraid a monster in his crimes though one be left uncommitted?—I do not ask that you feign to be vicious. Say that you will meet him; virtue, not vice will direct your steps. Friends will watch over them; a father's liberty will be the reward.'

'I cannot, Zoppel; I cannot consent that the wife of Speckbacher should seem unworthy of her husband, even in the eyes of one who would be his murderer. Are there no other means, Zoppel? and, besides, how would the plan you propose save my father?'

Zoppel explained. Hormayr was to be enticed to the neighborhood of the salt mines; the miners were resolved to aid in the prosecution of the design; an order for the release of Joseph Schmeider was to be forced from him; and he was to be detained prisoner till Schmeider should have escaped.

'Nevertheless,' said the wife of Speckbacher, 'I cannot consent; I cannot feign; shame would turn my pale cheeks to scarlet; Hormayr would suspect, and the project would fail.'

Zoppel considered a moment and said, 'It may be that you are right; but, by a little alteration in the plan, we shall nevertheless succeed. Mount my master's little horse, and go instantly to the house of the superintendent of the mines; my son Hans shall accompany you, and leave the rest to me.'

Zoppel was a faithful servant and an honest man; but his notions of honor were of course adapted to his station. Those nice perceptions of a truly feminine mind, which weighed with the wife of Speckbacher against even the life of her father, Zoppel with difficulty comprehended; but, if he did not altogether comprehend them, he respected them.

Maria had not long left her father's house, when Zoppel on the watch, perceived Hormayr approaching.

'Thy name is Zoppel,' said he; 'the same rogue whom we believe to have assisted Speckbacher's escape, and who ought to be hanged tomorrow with the master. Is thy mistress within?'

'She is gone to the house of Andrew Schenk, her father's relation, at the mines.'

'Does she know, that her husband is in my power?'

'Alas! does she.'

'And that she only can save him?'

'It was to escape the trial, which she feared [illegible] would scarcely give her strength to endure with honor, that she withdrew from Hall.'

'Ah! is it so!' said Hormayr, with an expression of indignant joy. [illegible] in the house of this Schenk.'

Zoppel, prepared for this [illegible] expressed his readiness; and [illegible] two Bavarian soldiers, had [illegible] the road up the mountain [illegible] mines. [illegible] Zoppel was [illegible] Zoppel had passed, he [illegible] a vigorous effort [illegible] would [illegible] that a half [illegible] up the bed of the [illegible] that the destruction of [illegible] Schmeider, whose execution [illegible] place; and he knew that [illegible] by the few words he had [illegible] of Speckbacher; and [illegible]

The party speedily arrived [illegible] Schenk's house, from [illegible] that leads to the [illegible] said Hormayr, [illegible] forward. [illegible] my errand, you know that your husband is in my power.'

'Ah God forbid he were,' replied the [illegible] his wife could not consent to save him.'

'How, madam!' said Hormayr. 'You know that Speckbacher, is in my power; and I tell you he may be saved.'

'Sir,' said the wife of Speckbacher, rising from her seat, 'I know that my husband is not in your power; and I have to tell you that the question is not what I may consent to, in order to save his life, but what you must consent to, if you would save your own—Ho! Zoppel! Zoppel!'

'I am betrayed!' cried Hormayr. 'Soldiers!' moving towards the door by which he had entered. But, at the same moment, the door opposite to the mine was thrown open; while from concealments in the room four miners had started, disarmed Hormayr, pinioned his arms, and with giant strength hurried him through the door and into the passage of the mine.

'We are far enough,' said one of the miners, halting in one of the inner chambers of the mine. 'This will answer our purpose.'

'What, villains!' said Hormayr, who till now had been forcibly kept silent, 'is your intention murder? Ho! Ho! soldiers!'

The miners grimly smiled! ''Tis of no use calling' said they. 'If your voice were ten times louder, it would never reach the mouth of the mine. We are no murderers; we leave that trade to you; we are going to prevent, not to commit murder.'

Hormayr breathed somewhat more freely. 'Be brief, villains,' said he, 'whatever your purpose be.'

A step approached; it was Zoppel's. 'This is our purpose,' said he, 'to save the life of Joseph Schmeider; here is a pen, and here is paper; write an order for his release; it must be a peremptory order.'

'I will not villains,' said Hormayer.

'Think better of it,' said Zoppel, 'life is a pleasant thing. Look there,' said he, holding the lamp which he carried over a steep flight of steps, terminated by a dark expanse of water. 'It is an exhausted mine, deep enough to drown half your battalion were they piled one above another; listen'—and at the same time he flung a huge fragment of salt into the gulf, which returned a dismal hollow sound, awfully solemn in the silence of those subterranean chambers. 'Write as I tell you, or, in another moment you follow the fragment I have thrown.'

'You dare not, villians,' said he; 'my death would not rescue Joseph Schmeider.'

'No,' said Zoppel, 'but it would avenge him;' and at the same time that he put the pen into the hand of Hormayr, he again held out the lamp, revealing the distant glimmer of the yet trembling water.

Hormayr saw with whom he had to do, and wrote according to Zoppel's dictation—'Deliver to the bearers of this, your prisoner, Joseph Schmeider, that I may privately confront him with accomplices. Let the preparations for the execution go on.'

'Good!' said Zoppel, holding it to the lamp and reading it. He then withdrew, and presently returned with the two Bavarian soldiers, each in the iron gripe of two miners.

'Now,' said Zoppel, 'hearken to your instructions. You shall accompany me to Hall, and, in virtue of this order, deliver into my hands, the prisoner, Joseph Schmeider. Now mark well; there you perceive is your colonel, Hormayr. If there be no foul play, if you deliver Schmeider into my hands, and show discretion you shall each receive one hundred florins; and, after a reasonable time, when our own safety will allow it Hormayr shall be released: but, if one indiscreet word be uttered, so that suspicion be excited against us, he shall perish. The first sight of a Bavarian soldier ascending this gorge will be the signal of death to your commander. 'Tis no difficult matter here to put one out of sight.'

The solders, who on first being seized had expected no quarter, were noways disinclined to purchase their lives on these terms, and Zoppel accordingly departed in company with them. The order signed by Hormayr was delivered to the officer in command; Schmeider was committed to the custody of the soldiers, who having met Zoppel at the gate, and accompanied him a little way beyond received each his hundred florins, and left Schmeider and Zoppel together. No doubt the soldiers chose desertion as the safest course.

'My dearest master,' said Zoppel, 'no time is to be lost. Quick! put on this dress,' said he, throwing off his habiliments and discovering others underneath.—'Haste to the Austrian frontier; Speckbacher, I have reason to believe, is already on his way to Vienna, and there you will speedily meet your daughter.'

'Ah, my faithful Zoppel! no more my servant, but my friend; how can I——'

'Haste! haste!' interrupted Zoppel; 'thou art free—I am requited.'

The clothes which Schmeider had worn were committed to the river Inn. A fraternal embrace, a mutual blessing, and, the next moment, Schmeider was lost to the eyes of his deliverer, who, though he could no longer see his kind master, stood listening until his footfall ceased to be heard, and then hastened on his way to the mines.

Meanwhile the miners, in whose custody was left Hormayr, judging it needless to remain with their prisoner till the return of Zoppel, placed a candle on the ground; and, leaving the colonel with an injunction not to stir from the spot, they stationed two of their number as guards at the mouth of the mine.—Zoppel arrived, after having, as we have seen, delivered Schmeider; and soon afterwards went with his companions to carry food to their prisoner. He was gone. The miners stationed at the entrance knew that he had not passed out; and it was probable, therefore, that in attempting to escape he had wandered farther into the mine, the ramifications of which are so numerous that many days are required to traverse them. A diligent search was immediately instituted; numerous flambeaux blazed within the lonely passages; and after some hours had been fruitlessly spent, as the miners were returning one of them struck his foot against something which lay in his path—it was the iron candlestick which had been left with Hormayr. It lay just where two passages branch off at an acute angle; one, at a few yards' distance, terminating in a short flight of steps and one of those salt lakes with which the mines abound. The mystery was solved. Hormayr had wandered far into the mine, and had begun to retrace his steps; his candle had fallen or gone out; he had chosen the wrong passage, and had disappeared for ever. The same morning at daylight Zoppel and the wife of Speckbacher returned to Hall.

There was, as may well be believed, much [illegible] for wonder that morning in the town of Hall. The day wore on, and Hormayr did not return. It was soon whispered about that Schmeider was no longer a prisoner; and in short all was a mystery.—It was in vain that the strictest inquiries were set on foot; nothing could be discovered. The only two witnesses had been discreet; and although the suspicions of the garrison naturally fell on their comrades, they succeeded in eluding the strict search that was made for them. It was afterwards found that they had reached the frontier, and had entered the Austrian service.

Soon after these events, the wife of Speckbacher and the faithful Zoppel set out for Austria; and at Vienna, where Speckbacher had been for some time, Maria was restored to her husband; and Joseph Schmeider found more reason than ever to bless his daughter and the patriot who was worthy of her.

For the New England Galaxy.

ENGLISH STORIES.

OR—INDIAN JUSTICE.

"perhaps for thee a cloud may fly
O'er the blue Heaven of beauty's eye,
And love hath many a tear to shed
Above thy dark and lowly bed."

If it be cruel and unwarrantable in a young man, when he becomes aware that the affections of a youthful being of the other sex have, in the full and ever deepening ardor peculiar to the female temperament, been directed toward him as the object around which they would entwine themselves in pride, and feel that in his embrace was a safeguard against all the storms that sweep across the rugged path of life, to draw those cords of affection more closely about him, when he knows that he can never enter into that relationship which may be termed the *ultima thule* of her confiding desires; it is equally cruel and unwarrantable in a case where the sexes stand in a reversed position; but here, alas, it is of so common occurrence as to be passed by as a jest. It is our design at this time to present, in the briefest manner possible, an historical legend which may be thought to have some bearing upon the above remark.

For the scene of our relation, we direct the reader to the ancient town of Lynn; a spot beautifully located, like a paradise in miniature, upon the northern shore of Boston harbor. Here, as the traveler stands on the southern steps of the Hotel, he will observe the rustic Burial Ground, which holds the earthly remains of the [illegible] of the town, as well as the ashes of some of the illustrious of the earlier settlers of New England. Here too was laid down, in the autumn of the year 1717, the lovely form of the gay and accomplished Ellen Humphrey—her resting place bedewed with the commingled tears of aged and youthful friends. If you enter the burying place by the front gate-way, and direct your steps to the decaying brick monument a little to the right, then from this take about two paces toward the wall which protects the enclosure by Ash street, you come upon the grave. There is, however, now no mark by which to distinguish it, for if there ever were a stone, (and many of the old people of the town affirm that in their early days, there was, in the spot we have pointed out, a small but beautifully wrought one, bearing the name of her of whom we speak,) it has long since disappeared—neither is there any swell in the ground perceptible, for "time levels all things."

Ellen, at the time of her melancholy death, was about eighteen years of age. She was a native of England, but had spent most of her life, previous to her sixteenth year in Boston. Two years only, did she reside at Lynn. The house in which she lived, stood near the spot on which now stands the "Carnes House," so called, on Boston street.

Ellen was of high parentage, and had received an education, far above the ordinary standard of those days, and possessing a romantic turn of mind, her rural situation was rendered of a most congenial character. In a word, she appeared always happy. At this day, many of the older residents in Lynn will tell you they well remember to have heard their grandmothers speak of her, as a bright eyed, laughing girl, with rosy cheeks, and dark curling hair, flowing from beneath her fashionably trimmed French bonnet, entering the church, leaning upon the arm of the good Mr Jetson.

Is it to be wondered that this charming creature—this fair flower, brought from the garden of Europe to the wilds of America, should at an early day have attracted the attentive regards of the youth of the other sex—should have lighted fires in many bosoms where it needed but a smile to create a flame? Not at all. Ellen had admirers, and among the most devoted was Charles Willson—a youth much esteemed, the pride and hope of worthy and wealthy parents; and he to all appearance to stand foremost in her favor; for was her companion in the evening walk—her gallant at the social party; and as months passed away without any occurrence to thwart their close intimacy, it was considered by the village gossips as settled, that the time could not be far distant, when the worthy Mr Henchman, then pastor of the 'Old Tunnel' would be called on to unite them in the holy bands of matrimony.

* * * * *

It was on a delightful evening in the latter part of May, that Lucy Willson called upon Ellen, for her company in a walk upon the hills. She found her seated alone in the parlor, near the open window, attentively perusing a letter. The moment that Ellen perceived that it was Lucy, she sprang toward her with a flushed cheek, and eyes sparkling with unwonted brilliancy, exclaiming—

"O Lucy, I have good news! This letter which the Indian Runner has just brought me from the ship which arrived at Boston this afternoon, tells me that I must soon prepare to depart for old England. It is from my betrothed—he is coming to America immediately—then Lucy, we are to be married, and return to his estate in Lincolnshire."

"*From your betrothed?*" inquired Lucy, with a serious air, "have you not then deceived my brother—deceived me—deceived us all!"

"Oh!" said Ellen with a smile, and throwing back the curls from her forehead, "I have been engaged ever since I first came to Lyan. I would not have deceived your brother; but *he was always so kind that I could not refuse his attentions!*"

Here the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a third person, and Lucy withdrew with a heavy heart, on her way home devising means for communicating the sad intelligence to her brother.

These circumstances were soon noised abroad, and though Ellen was blamed by every one, she still persisted in declaring that she never entertained a desire to deceive. The Indian runner who was the bearer of the letter from Boston, was heard to say of her "She be wicked, *she ought to die!*"

* * * * *

The English youth had arrived at Boston, and there were the nuptials to be celebrated. The day came which was to be the last of Ellen's residence at Lynn; the night came which was to be the last whose shades should darken round her pillow in her loved rural retreat.—She had taken an affectionate farewell of her friends, and was now alone in her chamber. One moment she buried her face in the vase of wild flowers upon her table which had been tendered as the last gift of the Indian Runner, who had visited the house just at nightfall—she knelt and uttered a heartfelt prayer, in which the name of the heart-stricken Willson was not forgotten. She extinguished her lamp, and sought repose on her pillow from her alternate feelings of happy anticipation of the future, and involuntary pain for the past.

* * * * *

The morning sun, whose first rays were wont to awaken Ellen, fell, unheeded by her, upon her couch.—Assured that with a journey before her, Ellen had not risen at her accustomed hour, her friends entered the chamber. A swollen and lifeless form was all that remained of the fair—the blooming maiden of yesterday. Upon her breast lay the hideous coils of a venomous reptile—his fangs still piercing her bloodless cheek.

* * * * *

"*She ought to die!*" What an Indian conceives ought to be done, he deems it his duty to do.

The inhabitants of Lynn never afterward saw the Indian Runner.

J. R. N.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY

[illegible] EVENING, APRIL 18, 1834.

H. HASTINGS, [illegible]

Prize Tale, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS of the GALAXY, wishing to give an interest to their sheet, offer

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

in the following sums, for original articles for the GALAXY. FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *ORIGINAL TALE*, the scene of which must be laid in the United States. TWENTY FIVE for the best *POEM*, and TWENTY FIVE for the best *HUMOROUS ARTICLE*.

The TALE must not exceed five columns of the Galaxy, nor be less than three, in length; the POEM, must not exceed two. The subject, matter, and manner of the HUMOROUS ARTICLE will be left with the author. It is hardly necessary to premise that purity of thought and of style are indispensable, and that *low wit or gross allusions* will condemn it at once.

Manuscripts will be submitted to the inspection and adjudication of impartial judges, and each Prize for which the articles are written, WILL BE PAID, *if there are more than two competitors; whether the successful article be intrinsically worth it or not.* The manuscripts must be directed the EDITOR of the GALAXY, post paid, before the 15th of July—and the name of the author of each, sealed in a distinct note, must accompany it. The direction of the successful writer, only, will be opened. The manuscripts of the [illegible] will be at the disposal of the Proprietors of the Galaxy.

BOSTON, April 12th, 1834.

FRANCE.

No other monarch in Europe holds his dignity, we had almost said, his *head*, by so slight a tenor, as Philippe of France. He was *made* by the people, and Monarch manufacturing is a dangerous trade to trust a nation with, unless you give them a constitutional right to *practise* it occasionally, as in our own country. The President of the United States has infinitely more power in his hands than Phillippe—and may take liberties with the nation over which he is placed that the French monarch dare not attempt. To be sure his most excellent majesty of the *Grande Nation* has a large standing army at his call—but what such a force avail against the people, when fairly awake for rebellion, may be seen by a reference to the Bourbon family, one of whom lost his head, and the other, every thing except that useless appendage—useless in the case of Charles, became unimproved by him.

The President of the United States may pursue a policy decidedly detrimental to the interests of the nation—and that portion of the people who opposed his election, are, if the truth were known *glad of it*—the tale of his folly will only elicit a triumphant "I knew it," or "I told you so," from them, and they are in reality, very much obliged to the man who has made them prophets. The other portion, though slow to acknowledge the failings of the man of their choice, gradually go over to the opposition—and console themselves with the reflection that the man they made with a breath, they can blast as easily—and the whole have the consideration that once in every four years politicians have a jubilee, and all hands a bout at the ballot boxes. In the intervals, they are busy concocting a very harmless sort of thunder, which at the proper moment, bursts in a storm of ink, and paper pellets, and the successful, and unsuccessful party are ready to rejoice or grumble again. The privilege of playing a quadrennial game at "We the people," keeps them quiet between terms, while the competitors for the Presidential plate, and their abettors and [illegible] train for the race.

How is it with Louis Phillipe? His people have no *election day* to look forward to, and like the frogs in the fable who got rid of King Log, to crown a Stork, they must put up with their "constitutional King" till, as the marriage service reads, "death shall them part." And, (to hunt down the metaphor) they cannot get a divorce from his majesty by any method short of violence. For this, they have a precedent in the case of Charles X—a precedent which Louis Phillippe himself sanctioned by donning the fallen mantle of his predecessor; they have the power, by *violence* to dethrone a king and appoint his successor,—a power which Louis virtually acknowledged by receiving his authority from it—if he did not do it verbally. We have not his Inaugural address at hand to refer to, but unless we are very much mistaken, Louis proclaimed himself *called by the people to the throne*—thus basing his claim to royalty on a something as nearly resembling nothing, as can be imagined, where *thrones* are concerned. He should have brushed up his coat of arms; traced his blood to the *royal stock;* examined his geneological tree, and if he did not stick stoutly to his *divine right*, have held his tongue about the *will of the people* at any rate.—An *elective monarchy* is an anomaly; and the monarch who bases his own claim to a life reign, and the right of his children to succession, upon the popular will, stands upon untenable ground.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this. *There is no such mean between royalty and republicanism as an elective monarchy.* One or other form of government must be adopted, as a union of parts of each rears a structure as incapable of perpetuity as the house built upon the sand. We wish to be understood. Without subscribing wholly to the popular proverb, "vox populi, vox Dei," we are ready to admit that a government deriving its authority from the people, has the best possible foundation when the spirit of that government is in keeping with the spirit of the governed. In a republic, as the people change, they change their rulers. The government of France must again revert to those who wield the sceptre *Jure Divino*, or kings must be elected for a less term than their life times, and under a different title.

WARREN THEATRE. The number of playwrights in the company attached to this house, is worth a passing notice—especially when we remember that each of them in addition to his literary labors, must perform the regular work of a stock actor—and every new piece, (of which this Theatre brings out not a few) adds to his labor. There are F. S. Hill, author of the "School for Courtship," and translator and remodeller of the piece called "The Six Degrees of Crime;" Mr J. S. Jones, who has dramatised "Eugene Aram," and written "The Indian Mother," "The Green Mountain Boy," "The Liberty Tree," "Tam O'Shanter" and the "Fire Warrior"—all of which have been brought out at the Warren. Another new piece by the same author is announced for his benefit on Monday evening—together with a farce from the French, by Mrs Asbury, a member of the company, who also translated "Baron Trenck," and adapted it for representation. Mr O. E. Durivage another of the corps, made his first appearance in a farce of his own, called "The Siamese Twins," and is, we believe, writing a second. We know nothing of any of these pieces, except Mr Hill's "Six Degrees" (of which every body is disposed to think favorably), but they are certainly proof of praiseworthy industry on the part of their authors.

PENMANSHIP. Mr Foster, (for whose advertisement see advertising columns) promises to give his pupils the art of writing a free, elegant and easy hand in the space of one month. He teaches the system of Carstairs, and as he comes among us highly recommended, it will be well for those who now inscribe their thoughts in hieroglyphics to give him a call.

JOURNAL OF A LOUNGER.

Monday morning. Rose at ten o'clock—stept into my pants and slippers—drew on a dressing gown, and completed my *toilet*. Heighho, a dreadful bore, this being obliged to dress one's self—should like a *valet*, but can't come that touch. (*Mem.* Intend to make my tonsor come with his shaving apparatus to my chamber, and then I can use him to get my coat on, and brushed.) At a loss between *Huile Antique* and *Macassar;* suspicious that my Florida is not the real article—mean to inquire into these things. Made my appearance in the sitting room at a quarter before eleven.—Mother looked sour, and sisters joked me about sitting up late—began to hint they thought I was engaged—(a good one)—wanted to know the name, etc. Told them that if *they* were not engaged, it was not because they did not wish to be. A capital hit that—it stopped their mouths.

Eleven o'clock. Sat down to breakfast over a piece of tough steak—tried a mouthful and found it as cold as snow—coffee ditto and as thick as mud. Began to complain,—mother said it was good enough—that I did not deserve any better—that I was fortunate to get even that, etc. Threw down my knife and fork in a rage,—walked the floor *a la Kemble*, in the 'Day after the Wedding.' Internally resolved that Pa' and Ma' are a deuced unreasonable couple—half determined to cut their acquaintance and run away—remembered that I was unfortunately dependent on them for my living—cooled down measurably. Seized my hat and started for a restorateur—dropped in at Madame Coffiard's—made way with two cups of coffee and three cream cakes—read the morning papers—wonder what reason people find to groan about 'hard times' so much, thought I found them easy enough—felt in my pocket, where, as usual, I found a vacuum—asked Madame to recollect the amount, and started for a promenade in Washington street.

Twelve o'clock. Dreadful dusty. Came near having my head broken by the falling bricks from the building in progress of demolition, opposite State street. Awful bore this pulling down buildings in the public streets—wonder the city authorities permit it. Ladies scarce—met Miss —— with her mother—looked very pretty—put on one of my best smiles and lifted my beaver to her—she stared and laughed in my face—felt offended—wondered what it meant—determined to ask an explanation—thought of the exertion it would be, and decided to give it up—concluded she must be in fun.—Called in at Kimball's to get a stock—met an old school mate who is now reading law—thought him a fool for choosing so laborious a profession—chatted with him half an hour—couldn't find a stock in the store to suit me—plenty of them there, however. Found one, a beauty, very near the thing—left an order for one to be made of the same pattern, an eighth of an inch longer, and a thirty-second of an inch wider. Looked at some gloves—tried on a few pair, and split one out at the side. Said they were rotten, and that I was sorry, as I wanted a pair—(a lie that—noticed by K's looks that he thought so.) Suppose he wanted me to pay for them.

Two o'clock. Took another walk up Washington street—bowed to half a dozen ladies—on my return dragged myself up stairs into D. C. Johnston's room—capital caricaturist that—very civil and polite—wonder how he can conceive such odd ideas—thought he eyed me slily—afraid I shall find a full length likeness of myself in his next 'scraps'—did not like to tell him I am doing nothing. Why *do* people ask *me* how business is? I verily believe I saw a 'lurking devil' in J's eye when he put that question to me.

Three o'clock. Found myself at my father's dinner table. No appetite—father felt rather alarmed about me—thinks I have the dyspepsia—says I must take care of myself. Handed me five dollars, and directed me to buy Mr Somebody's Treatise on Dyspepsia. After dinner laid down for a nap and slept till

Five o'clock. Declined Tea. No appetite again. *Mother* began to be alarmed. Took my hat and said I would walk out for air and exercise. Passed a bookstore—thought of buying the Treatise on Dyspepsia—could not recollect the author's name, concluded not to ask for the book, till I had ascertained it. Stopped in at the Galaxy office—looked over the papers—dull affairs. Thought of commencing the publication of a newspaper myself—concluded not to attempt it, as I have no leisure to attend to such a business. Knocked down a half a column of type—printer looked black at me, and mumbled something about 'loungers.' Subscribed for the Galaxy to appease him. (*Mem.* Quite a difference between subscribing and paying for a newspaper. Don't mean to call there again.)

Seven o'clock. Went to the Tremont Theatre. Box tickets all taken up—bought a slip with part of the dyspepsia fund. Found a vacant seat in box No 8, took possession of it—owner came in a few minutes and claimed his seat—swore I would not move—waited upon by Constable Clapp—thought him rather impertinent—concluded to move, however, rather than have a quarrel. Took a seat in one of the slips—ogled Miss ——, in the boxes—rather pretty girl that—so is Miss ——, and Miss ——; wonder if they imagine I can marry all of them? Can't bear the thoughts of making all the rest unhappy by being particularly attentive to one—decided to cut the whole. Jealous creatures those girls, and sensitive withal. Farce—hum—hum—decent tragedy enough—but could write a better one if I had leisure. Don't think Miss Kemble could equal Mrs Wood in a solo—concluded not to like her, as she is engaged—began to manifest my disapprobation by talking aloud to the person next me—honored by another visit from Constable Clapp—asked me to keep quiet—told him he was a donkey—but took care that he did not hear it. Bolted from the house disgusted—dropped in at Gallagher's and ordered supper—found an old crony there who helped me eat it—popped a bottle of Champagne—paid the reckoning with the residue of the dyspepsia fund. Sallied into the street—thought *I* saw more than a thousand stars, the opinions of Astronomers to the contrary notwithstanding. Brought myself up standing against a post—hallowed murder!—raised the Charlies—slipped into an open door as they passed me—laughed in my sleeve at them as I staggered home—found myself about just as the clock struck two.

FRANK.

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The committee on the subject of gas made a report that it is expedient that measures should be taken to light the city with gas, as far, as on a further examination, shall be deemed judicious and practicable: accepted and the Mayor, Aldermen Eliot and Gurney to be joined by the Common Council, with full power to enter into contracts to light the city with gas.

The committee of conference on the subject of an ordinance respecting the appointment and duties of the City Marshal and his deputies reported, that this Board do adhere to its vote of non-concurrence with the Common Council; accepted.

The Mayor's message, respecting the erection of a new school house for the children of the people of color, as recommended by the school committee: referred to Aldermen Ellis and Greele, to be joined by the Common Council.

The Committee of the Northern District were instructed to clear all the buildings and obstructions from Creek-street, as laid out the last year sixty feet wide, from Fulton to Charlestown-streets agreeably to the plan of S. P. Fuller.

[illegible] Galaxy, a housemaid in four children—The Whig [illegible] Origin of Republicanism, and other poems, by A. M. of New York: John Doyle.

[illegible] Mill, the principal poem in this volume, is founded on an Irish Legend, of the time of Henry Second of England. After that monarch had "established himself on the throne of Ireland, and every hope of independence was gone, a number of desperate, and patriotic gentlemen, assembled among the mountains of the south, from whence they often made successful sallies on the invading armies, less, however, for the hope of victory, than for the pleasures of revenge. A celebrated hero, Lord Fin, or Fin Nial, of Kerry, a lineal descendant of Con, of the hundred fights, was their leader. This band of patriots was completely destroyed in a plain adjacent to Mucross lake, but not before they had slain more than ten times their own numbers, of the enemy. The body of Lord Nial could never be discovered, though sought for with great perseverance, in consequence of a reward that was offered for his head."

Of the Spartan Band above mentioned, the following lines are an animated description. They breathe the honest pride of the author in "his own native isle of the ocean," as she was, before crushed by the Lion, debased by the misrule of Lord Lieutenants, and suffered to sink by the negligence of non-residents. We should admire the author for his *Amor Patriæ*, if for nothing else.

The midnight moon shone cold and bright,
Along that rugged glen;
Revealing by her silver light,
In many an anxious group that night,
Five hundred warrior men.
They did not wake the beacon's ray—
No watch-fire strewed the ground;
For many a thousand foemen lay
On every side around.
You could not look and fail to learn
They were [illegible] the lowly bier;
For theirs that hardiness of tread
Which ill would suit the lowly dead;
That half repulsiveness of eye,
Which tells of pride for lineage high;
And that cold dignity of wo,
The peasant bred but seldom show.
In sooth there's not a warrior there,
But seems a chieftain by his air;
As one who, with his single sword,
Might keep the pass against a horde.
Nor tells their seeming more than sooth;
For as they looked, they were in truth,
All high-born men, left desolate,
Doomed, ruined—but deriding fate;
Whose stubborn souls the tempest braved,
While others bent, and so were saved;
Whose kindred sorrows—kindred pride,
Have forced them here from every side,
One only beacon for their guide;
A full redemption from their doom,
Or by the sword, or by the tomb.
No terms they sought—they deemed, and well,
The wretch that pines in dungeon cell,
Less abject in his slavery,
Than he that lives by sufferance free.
"What! bow to numbers—bow to gold!
Here, standing on our parent mould—
While every step we plant on earth
Gives some new hope, new vigor birth?
No! if we ever stoop to crime,
It must be in a stranger clime!
Come on, or death, or dungeon hold,
The cause is better lost than sold.
Mavourneen Erin! sunk, and riven—
To us thou still art all a heaven;
And if we may not see thee blest,
We'll sink into thine arms for rest,
Nor bring pollution to thy breast.
Who sees thee fall, nor strives to save,
Is worthless of so green a grave;
O never may his servile clod
Be mingled with its parent sod—
Be raised from death to meet its God.

Such on a day were Irishmen;
But let us pause and look again—
Gramercy! for the march of crime!
Such are they not in after time.

After this enthusiastic notice of the faithful, read our poet's anathemas upon those recreant Irishmen who joined the invading army.

But Oh! of all the bloodiest band
That swelled those servile hordes,
Were men—even children of the land,
That bled beneath their swords.
I curse the vagrant Danish clan—
The lowly Norman too—
I curse the recreant Englishman
That leagued with such a crew.
But curses doubly—doubly deep,
For ever be the dower
Of all who on that mountain steep
Were of the land they left to weep,
That weeps this very hour.—
Oh, mercy! be thy influence lost,
If e'er thou breath'st their names;
For ever be their spirits tost
Through whirlwinds and through flames;
Forever brauded, lashed, and driven,
Without one hope in view;
—I would not crave the bliss of heaven,
If traitors share it too.

We make the next extract for the ladies.

Oh! what is man, in all his pride?
The pennon fluttering in the gale,
That whirls around from side to side,
Though riding o'er a tranquil tide,
Is scarce so light or frail;
And what the word of his despair?
How shall the minstrel sing?
A bubble, loosened on the air,
That floating through the calmest ray,
Strikes on a beam and melts away,
Is just as staunch a thing,
He loves—Oh, with what truth he loves!
Kneels—worships—in her view;
But lo! another impulse moves,
And then, "dear girl, adieu."

We do not give the above as the best passages we could have selected, but as the briefest which we could detach from the connection. That the author possesses poetical talent of a high order, good evidence is given in his volume, but we doubt very much whether he interlined his manuscript with corrections. Thus, the work is thrown before the public, sparkling with the rugged beauties of a first draft, but there are no rounded periods, and carefully regular couplets, evincing close revision, and studied correction. The author's rapid conception has, in a measure run away with his judgment, —his pen has been unable to follow his thoughts.

If the manuscript had lain longer on the poet's hands such inaccuracies as the following might have been expunged—

"Now prone to furnish, now attract
Just even as thunder clouds *do* act;—

And here is a figure better fit for Hudibras, or the achievements of Jack the Giant Killer, than for the contest in the description of which it is used—

"And as two practised hammers go,
On the shrill anvil, blow for blow,
So clash their weapons"—

Imagine two warriors belaboring each other to the tune of "ten pound ten!" In the following lines, we are let into the cause that sometimes makes "the kiss of youth and love," a "long, long, kiss"—

"His will was all too feeble now
To tear him from those lips of *glue*
That burned upon his aching brow."

If the weather was cold, his *aching* brow, must have been a *smarting* one, after a salutation from such a pair of lips; as their imprint would have removed the epidermis. "Chaste Dian" has been accused of coldness, etc, but we never saw her accused of *jealousy* before we read Lord Nial.

"Then wear it sweet love, in thy smiles to night,
And make *jealous the moon* with thy beauty's light."

Jealousy is the concomitant of a warm temperament, therefore it must be out of character in *cold* Dian. We recommend the line following to publicans —it would make a capital label for decanters—

"The weepings of the golden grain."

Who else would have thought of styling Usquebaugh the distilled tears of Rye?

The apostrophe to a dead horse, in the third Canto, reads too much like an imitation of a passage in Scott's Lady of the Lake.

Of the rest of the poems which make up the volume, "The Origin of Bacchus" is the only one which does not deserve the name. As a general remark, the beauties and the faults of the author, are alike *easy*—we mean to say there are no labored lines, but on the contrary too little head. Our opinion of poetry may be of little weight, as we claim no acquaintance with either of

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Prize Tale, &c.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

in the following sums, for original articles for the GALAXY. FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *ORIGINAL TALE*, the scene of which must be laid in the United States. TWENTY FIVE for the best *POEM*, and TWENTY FIVE for the best *HUMOROUS ARTICLE*.

The TALE must not exceed five columns of the Galaxy, nor be less than three, in length; the POEM, must not exceed two. The subject, matter, and manner of the HUMOROUS ARTICLE will be left with the author. It is hardly necessary to premise that purity of thought and of style are indispensable, and that *low wit or gross allusions* will condemn it at once.

Manuscripts will be submitted to the inspection and adjudication of impartial judges, and each Prize for which the articles are written, WILL BE PAID, *if there are more than two competitors; whether the successful article be intrinsically worth it or not.* The manuscripts must be directed the EDITOR of the GALAXY, post paid, before the 15th of July—and the name of the author of each, sealed in a distinct note, must accompany it. The direction of the successful writer, only, will be opened. The

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD. A locomotive ran on Monday on the rail road for the first time as far as Davis's Tavern, in Newton, a distance of 8 or 9 miles, accompanied by a part of the directors and 50 or 60 other persons, for the purpose of making trial of the engine, and an examination of the road.—The party stopped several times for various purposes on the way out. They returned in 39 minutes, including a stop of about six minutes for the purpose of attaching five cars loaded with earth. The engine traveled with ease at the rate of twenty miles an hour. —*D. Advertiser.*

LOSS OF SHIP PAGODA, OF BOSTON. The ship Pagoda, Low, hence, for Valparaiso, with a cargo worth $100,000, on the 12th March, lat 31 10, lon 43 11, came in contact with the British ship Wm Pitt, Rait, from Liverpool, for Charleston, and was so much injured as to make it necessary to abandon her, and the officers and crew were all taken on board the Wm Pitt, it blowing a gale from the N. at the time. The Wm P. lost her bowsprit, head and cutwater. She arrived at Charleston on the 1st inst.

The Ship was insured (vessel and cargo) at the following Offices in the city. She was owned by Benjamin Bangs. Columbian Insurance Company, $30,000; Suffolk do do, 30,000; Commercial do do, 30,000; N. England do do, 20,000; Mer Marine do do, 15,500; Merchants' do do, 1100; Washington do do, 700, Neptune do do, 300; Hope do do, 250: total, $117,850. The cargo is chiefly Domestic goods, and it is feared will be a total loss. The $1100 policy at the Merchants', was on Capt Low's Nautical Instruments.—*Transcript.*

NORFOLK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The amount insured by this Company during the last year was $440,000, and the whole amount of risks taken is $2,075,758. One loss of $600 was sustained during the last year, and the accumulated fund belonging to the Company is $17,523 91.

John Baker, 2d, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, has appointed the following Deputies:—

Asa French, of Braintree—Gen. Elias Cook, of Bellingham—Maj. Lemuel Gay, of Stoughton—Enoch Bullard, of Roxbury—Stephen Robinson, of Dorchester.

DEAD BODY. Yesterday morning the dead body of a man was discovered from the steamboat McDonough, lying at Foster's wharf, afloat in the channel.—The body was much decayed and disfigured. From a memorandum book found in his pocket, the deceased is supposed to have been mate of a vessel, as charges are made for monies paid for work in the months of April to September, (no year) in Baltimore. Norfolk, New York, St Andrews and Eastport. Sept. 14. paid Mr Hobbs at St. Andrews, $14 87 1-2. His own account for wages at $25 per month. There was also in his pocket a pair of spectacles and case, and 46 cents in change. He was five feet six inches in height, dressed in a blue jacket, black vest, and dark mixed pantaloons. A jury of inquest was called by Coroner Snow, who returned a verdict. 'Drowned in Boston Harbor, whether by accident or otherwise not known.'—*Transcript.*

MILITARY. Robert C Winthrop, Esq. Commander of the Boston Light Infantry, has been appointed Aid to Gov. Davis, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Orders have been issued to fill the vacancy in the 1st Regt. in the place of Col. Thomas Davis, promoted; in the 2d Regt. in place of Lt. Col. Ivers J. Austin, appointed Judge Advocate; and in the 3d Regt. in place of Col. John F. Bannister, resigned. The choice to take place on the 14th inst.

The Washington Insurance Company has made a semi-annual dividend of seven, and the Hope Insurance Company of five per cent.

In consequence of the resignation of the Post-master at Kittery, Maine, no candidate being recommended to succeed him, the Post master General has discontinued that Office.

ELECTION IN PORTLAND. The election of municipal officers in Portland took place on Tuesday last.—Mr Cutter the Anti-Jackson candidate for Mayor, was elected, having received 1233 votes. Mr Anderson the Jackson candidate, received 817 Last year, Mr. Dow the National Republican candidate for Mayor, had 709 votes, and Mr Anderson who was elected, 783 The Anti-Jackson ticket prevailed in all the wards but one, and in that an Anti-Jackson clerk was chosen.

At a town meeting held in Newburyport on Tuesday, it was voted to reconsider the vote adopted at a former meeting, by which the Selectmen were instructed to request the County Commissioners to withhold their approbation from persons applying for licenses, and to grant no more licenses

The County Commissioners for Bristol county held their April term in Taunton on the 8th inst. They decided to grant no licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors either to Innholders or retailers. Several licenses were granted to sell wine and fermented liquors.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. The Fall River Monitor states that a lad, son of Mr John Coggeshall, was accidentally killed in a factory at Tiverton, last week. He ventured too near the machinery, and his foot caught in the belt. He was carried round with the wheel about twenty times, and was horridly mangled. The lad was about ten years of age.

NEW HAVEN, April 9. The steamboat Water-Witch, from New York to Hartford, ran on a rock last evening about 5 o'clock, two miles eastward of our harbor, and with difficulty got off. She succeeded in reaching here this morning, and her passengers were safely landed. We understand she leaked badly, but the damage is not great.—*Herald.*

The Montreal, at N. Y. from London, has $600,000 in specie.

At the session of the Franklin County Commissioners last week, there were 41 persons licensed as Innholders, 38 as retailers, 13 to keep wine and fermented liquors for sale. In Buckland and Heath no license was taken. A remonstrance, signed by fifty-six ladies of Northfield was presented, against the licensing of any retailer in that town.

Yesterday the cry of murder was heard proceeding from a building in Race street. A man was seen to rush from a window, and course his way rapidly along the very eaves of six three story buildings, crying murder! On reaching the parapet he fell heels over head, upon the roof of a second story house, and from thence to the pavement. On striking the pavement, he sprang upon his feet, and ran. He was overtaken and found to be impressed with the belief that he was pursued, and that his life was to be taken. After a while he become a little composed, when he begged to be taken to the Hospital. Not a bone was broken.—*Phil. Com Herald.*

We learn from the Pittsburg Statesman, that the valuable Steam Mills, belonging to Mr Samuel Hamilton of that country, were destroyed by fire, with their whole contents of flour, grain, &c. a few days since.

TREATY WITH SPAIN. We have seen letters dated Madrid, Feb. 17th, which announce that a treaty was concluded, signed and sealed on that day, in settlement of the claims of the U States on the Spanish nation.—*N. Y. Exc. Post.*

CONGRESS.

Friday, April 4. In Senate—two memorials from Centre Co. Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Bank were presented and referred. The report of the Select Committee on the contested election of a Senator from Rhode Island was taken up, and after some discussion, was laid upon the table. The bill authorizing the Governors of the several States to transmit certain documents by mail, free of postage, was read a third time and passed. Some other business, principally of a private nature, was transacted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House—Mr Corwin spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr Mardis. The Commutation bill, reported by the Committee on Revolutionary claims, was taken up and Mr Baylies and Mr Cramer addressed the House in support of it. The Report of the committee of Ways and Means, on the deposite question was then considered. Mr McDuffie concluded his remarks in opposition to the report, when Mr Mason of Va moved the *previous question*. The motion was seconded by the House by a vote of 114 to 105. Mr Selden suggested, that members, who were stockholders in the deposite banks, being interested in the question, were prohibited by the rules of the House from voting. This suggestion was received with hisses from the gallery. The chair observed, that the main question would be on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the Committee; that the amendment of Mr Wilde, declaring the reasons of the Secretary for the removal of the deposites unsatisfactory, would be cut off; but that the question would be taken on the adoption of the resolutions separately. Mr Vance moved that the House adjourn; but the motion was negatived, yeas 103, nays 119. Mr Chilton moved that the first resolution be laid upon the table; negatived, yeas 82, nays 136. Mr Wilde appealed to the courtesy of the House, that the yeas and nays might be taken on his amendment. The chair observed that the motion would require the unanimous assent of the House; Mr Polk objected. Mr Berringer moved to lay the 2d, 3d and 4th resolutions on the table; but the motion was negatived, yeas 98, nays 123. The previous question was then put as follows; shall the main question be now put? but it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 114 nays 107. The question was then decided; and the 1st resolution, declaring that the Bank ought not to be rechartered, was adopted, yeas 135, nays 82. The 2d resolution, declaring that the deposites ought not to be restored, was also adopted, yeas 119, nays 104. The third resolution, declaring that the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, was agreed to yeas 117, nays 105. The fourth, providing for the appointment of a committee, to inquire into the conduct and condition of the bank, was agreed to by a vote of 173 to 41. Mr Wilde asked leave to offer an additional resolution, embracing the proposition contained in his amendment. This being objected to Mr W. moved to suspend the rules. Mr Polk moved an adjournment. The motion of Mr P. prevailed, yeas 123, nays 70; and at half past seven o'clock, the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 7. In Senate. Memorials presented; From 1208 inhabitants of Salem, Mass.—from 55 citizens of Syracuse, N. Y.—from 1443 citizens of Rochester, N. Y.—from 1060 citizens of Shelby Co., Kentucky, disapproving of the Removal; From Essex Co. N. J.—from Tarborough, N C. approving the Removal of the Deposites. Of the heirs of R. Fulton, praying compensation for two steam vessels—from sundry citizens of Muskingum Co. Ohio, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, were appropriately referred.

Certain resolves from the Legislature of Ohio, asking grants of land, for the use of schools in that State—to aid in the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal—to the surviving officers of the last war—and disapproving of the military establishment at West Point. Read and referred.

Mr Clay moved the postponement of the Resolutions on the restriction of the Executive Power, to this day fortnight. Agreed to.

Mr Preston submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the name of the agent or agents employed by him to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposite of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of compensation paid for the discharge of the said duties, and by whom and from what fund the said compensation was paid; and whether the said agent or agents have been appointed in pursuance of law.

Mr Calhoun gave notice that he should, on Wednesday next, call up the bill introduced by him to repeal the Force Bill, so called. He had postponed this bill so long, he said in order to enable the Senate to get through with the debate on the deposite question.

The bill making an appropriation for the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road in the District of Columbia was laid on the table.

In the House—Memorials presented. From Bristol Co R. I—from Chittenden Co Vt—from Rutland Co Vt—from 881 mechanics of Troy N. Y.—from the young men of Troy—from 2800 citizens of Albany—from Washington Co Penn—from Belfont, Del—from Delaware Co Penn—disapproving the removal of the Deposites. From Troy, N. Y.—from 600 citizens of Utica—from Paterson, N. J.—from 5480 inhabitants of Berks Co Penn—from the County of Delaware, Pa—from Blocley, Pa—from 3179 voters, in the Third Congressional District Pa—from Belfont Del, approving the removal of the Deposites. The whole day was occupied in receiving and reading memorials.

MARRIAGES.

In this city John A. Kenrick, of Newton to Mary S. M. Stedman—on the 1st inst. Eliphalet D. Rogers to Eliza Carteret—Paul Cermenati to Caroline Pray—Michael McCann to Caroline Chellis.

In Cambridge Isaac Hyde to Mary W. Lyon.

In Charlestown Charles Mullett to Susan Wilson.

In Watertown Smith Adams 3d, to Lydia Whitfield—Trustram Durell to Susannah Adams: all of Newton.

In Lynn, John M. Brown to Abby R. Ramsdell.

In Billerica, Jacob Sleeper, of this city, to Maria Davis.

In Beverly, Geo. W. Coggswell to Sarah Augusta Wallis—Benj. Goldsbury to Mary Jane Giles—John Clark to Sarah Arbuckle.

In Ipswich, S. C. Brown to M. L. S. Dodge

In Weymouth Geo. Dyer to Hannah H. Bates.

In Gilmanton, Wm. C. Clark, of this city, to Anne Maria, daughter of Stephen L. Greely Esq.

In New York, Cyrus A. Peak to Angeline Baker, both of Boston.

In Halifax, Vt. Orlando Nash to widow Susan Sadler, after a courtship of two weeks.

DEATHS.

In this city, Isaac Berry, aged 56—Timothy J Roberts, aged 26—Mary, wife of Mr Samuel Quincy.

In Combridge Lydia Frost, 42.

In West Cambridge, Rebecca, wife of Capt. Joshua Green, aged 27.

In Medford, widow Elizabeth Gales, aged 83.

In Lynn, Ellen Melinda, daughter of Edward S. Fowler, aged 3 years 7 months—On Thursday morning Joseph Ive, aged 42—Tuesday morning Mary W. daughter of Charles Chase, aged 19—Hannah Sealand 34—At the Alms house Aaron Bailly 32.

In Salem, Mary Cole, aged 57—Rachael P. wife of Joseph Jewett, aged 26.

In Andover, 8th inst. Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D President of the Theological Seminary, 62—Jonas Stevens, 87. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In Cohasset, Sarah Delano.

In Edgartown, Eunice, wife of Jona Fisher, 78.

In Lowell, Eliza N. wife of P. H. Saunders, 32.

In Marblehead, Thomas Stephens, 56—Martha Prince, 44—Joseph Brown, (colored) a revolutionary Patriot, 83.

In Danvers, Lydia Epps, 40.

In Needham, Lemuel Kingsbury 62.

In North Chelmsford, John T. Torrey, 29.

In Franklin, Polly Fisher, 70; on Saturday, she stuck a splinter in one of her fingers; on Tuesday afternoon, symptoms of mortification appeared, and she died on Wednesday morning—Elisha Bullard, 82—David P. Blake, 38.

In Foxboro, Samuel Billings, a revolutionary pensioner, 82.

In Plympton, Perez Bradford, a revolutionary soldier, 81.

In Plainfield, Charles B. Dyer, 2 1-2 years; in eating an apple, he drew a piece into his windpipe, which stopped his breath forever.

In Greenfield, Giles Cook. 83.

In Williamsburg, Me. Moses Greenleaf, Esq. 55, and Madam Lydia G. Greenleaf, 83.

In Nashua, N. H. Eliza Gray, 26.

In Newport, Abiathar Bowaman, revolutionary soldier, 75.

In Northwood, Elizabeth, wife of Ebenezer Knowlton, 68.

In Unity, Charlotte Eaton, 58.

In Norwich, Vt. Susanna House, 88; in consequence of her clothes taking fire.

Wanted,

A GENTLEMAN and Lady, or a Lady well qualified for keeping a Boarding house for Ladies connected with a literary Institution in the vicinity of Boston. To such as possess the necessary qualifications, good encouragement will be given. Application to be made immediately at this office. april 12

A New Assortment.

SOLIVER would inform his customers that he has just received an extensive assortment of Paper Hangings, at reduced prices. Also, Cloths and Cassimeres, of various descriptions, *uncommonly cheap.* Likewise, one case elegant London high colored Prints, which will be sold below the cost of importation, by way of "experiment on the manufacturers." Together with a variety of other New Goods, at prices adapted to a metalic currency.

Lynn, April 11th, 1834.

☞ *Mark the date.*

N. B.—Also, just received, 500 gross Shoe Slides, at reduced prices.

Elegant Gro de Nap. and Gro de Berlin Silk, blk and col'd at from 50 to 75 cts. per yard.

Lynn Book Store,

TWO DOORS OF THE HOTEL.

BOOKS and Stationary of every description constantly on hand.

Schools and Libraries supplied at short notice on the best terms.

Paper of all kinds, by the ream or at retail.

Quills, wholesale and retail.

Blank Books, of the various kinds and qualities.

Fine Cutlery, Cards, Pictures, Perfumery, and a great variety of Fancy articles.

☞ All articles in his line, which he may not have on hand when called for, will be promptly furnished by the subscriber. J. R. NEWHALL.

Lynn, April 12.

New Store—*Fresh Goods.*

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the new Store, two doors north of the Post Office, where he will keep a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, and the patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.

Lynn, April 12. GEORGE HATHORNE.

New Goods.

JOHN DOGGETT & CO. have just received per Chatham, Lowell and Trenton, a splendid assortment of Bezany, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, &c. &c.

Also, per Lotivo, a large assortment of Paris Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, up to 100 by 48 inches, all of which are offered on favorable terms, at No, 16 Cornhill.

ap 12

BOYS' CAPS.

OF every description manufactured and sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices, by H. H. LEAVITT,

93 *Court street, near head of Hanover street.*

ap 12 2m

JOSEPH BLUXOME,

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER at the Old Stand, No 3, Brattle street, has recently received a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to decide on such additions as their wardrobe may require for the season.

J. B. takes this opportunity of making his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same, by using every necessary exertion to give satisfaction. The establishment is stocked with a general assortment of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, to which the requisite seasonable additions are constantly making, and which will be sold cheap, for cash.

JOSEPH BLUXOME,

ap 12 6m No 3 Brattle street.

Leather.

FOR sale, very low, by order of Assignees, 1000 sides Philad, and Baltimore Sole Leather; 1000 do No. York do do; 1000 do oak tann'd Upper Leather; 200 do wax'd Neats Leather; 50 dozen do Calf Skins; 150 do white lining do etc.

EVELETH & WOOD, Agents.

ap 12 4wis 42 South Market and Chatham streets.

***Boots and Shoes*—very cheap.**

THE subscribers as Agents for Assignees, have for sale,

300 cases *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, suitable for country trade and for Southern and Western markets.

During the month of April, the goods will be sold at very low prices, as it is desirable to close the business as speedily as possible. EVELETH & WOOD,

ap 12 4wis 42 South Market and Chatham streets.

Copartnership and Hat Notice.

THE subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm of

JOHN M. PECK, Jr & CO,

and offer for sale at No 83, Washington street, (Joy's Building,) a splendid assortment of fashionable *HATS* and *CAPS*, by *wholesale* and *retail*, at the lowest prices for *CASH ONLY*. Among the assortment are an invoice of French *SATIN BEAVER HATS*, of the latest Paris fashion, a most superb article. Having been thoroughly bred to the business in one of the first Factories in the State, and determined to devote their attention entirely to the getting up of their HATS, they assure the public, with the greatest confidence, that their work shall not be inferior to any in the State.

JOHN M. PECK, Jr.
EDWARD WHEELER, Jr.

ap 12 tf 83 Washington street, (Joy's Buildings.)

Notice.

THE Copartnership existing between the subscribers expires by limitation on the 12th of August next Meantime, we shall sell our Retail Stock of *FANCY GOODS*, of every description, at a discount from regular prices; intending to close entirely this portion of our stock.

Also—By order of the owners, we shall close all goods remaining in our hands on *Consignment*, among which are valuable invoices of French Fancy Goods, German and Russia Goods, and Real Camels' Hair and Cashmere Shawls, most of which will be sold at less than cost of importation. A catalogue of the above goods will shortly be prepared.

NEW GOODS.

25 cases *STAPLE* and *FANCY FRENCH GOODS* selected expressly for our retail trade, and comprising many new styles of *SILKS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, MUSLINS*, etc

A liberal discount deducted from cash purchases.

april 12. E. K. WHITAKER & CO.

New England Stained Glass

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up an establishment in Harlem Place, No 347, Washington street, for the purpose of Staining Glass in the Ancient Style, an art supposed to have been lost for many centuries.

This most superior style of Painting, superior both for elegance of coloring and durability, (as nothing can injure the effect produced but what will destroy the glass itself,) has been recently revived in Europe, and brought to this country by Mr John L. Race, an Artist of the highest standing in his profession.

The subscriber having been instructed by the above named artist, and he remaining with him as superintendent of the work, enables him to assure the public that whatever orders are entrusted to him will be executed with elegance, punctuality and despatch.

Orders may be left at the Factory, or with the subscriber, at No No 3, Cornhill, sign of the Faithful Servant, where every variety of Sign and Fancy Painting may be obtained at moderate prices, and first rate work.

Specimens may be seen at either of the places above named. WILLIAM REDDING.

Boston, March 27th, 1834.

Having instructed Mr William Redding in the Art of Staining Glass, according to the most approved methods, and the same as used by myself, I declare him fully competent to execute any work entrusted to him.

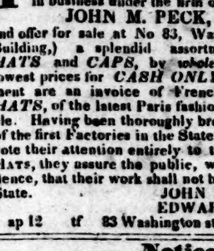
Boston, March 27th, 1834 JOHN L. RACE.

The above named J. L. R. is the same Artist who has hitherto executed the Stained Glass Work, for the New England Flint Glass Company, at East Cambridge.

april 12

Ethan Earle,

No 70, State street, up stairs, Room No 3.



CONTINUES to manufacture at South Boston, Cast Iron *WATER WHEELS*, in every form in which they can be used to advantage. By recent improvements, these Wheels are rendered the cheapest and most economical of any which can be used in all situations where there is a full supply of water. All orders by mail or left as above, will meet with prompt attention.

april 12 2m

Copartnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Copartnership, under the firm of *GUNN & BRIDGE*.

Boston, March 24 1834. LYMAN T. GUNN. HENRY A. BRIDGE.

GUNN & BRIDGE have taken store No 9, Merchants' Row, where they intend keeping a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic *HARDWARE & CUTLERY*, which will be offered for sale, on reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

Country traders will find it for their advantage to call.

ap 5

A Card.

MR FOSTER *(Author of "Practical Penmanship," "Prize Essay on the best method of teaching Writing, &c)* respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, that he has taken rooms, No 10 School street, where he proposes to give lessons in the principles and practice of Penmanship. In offering his services to this enlightened community as a teacher of Writing, Mr F. would briefly remark that, in addition to much observation and experience, he has availed himself of the various improvements in the practical process of teaching quick writing, which have recently been introduced with so much success in England and France.

Although Mr Foster has adopted as the basis of his instructions, the philosophical system of Carstair, yet he deems it proper to state that this system has been so essentially *simplified and improved*, within the past year, as to bear, in many important particulars, no resemblance to the plan originally recommended by its inventor. These improvements and discoveries are new, for the first time, introduced to the notice of the American public.

The uniform success which has attended the mode of teaching this system, pursued by Mr F. enables him confidently to say, that it has the superior advantage of imparting in a few lessons, a neat, rapid and beautiful Current Hand, adapted to the practical and every day purposes of life.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, therefore, who have long regarded an improvement in their style of writing as impracticable, may be assured of speedily attaining freedom, uniformity and elegance, if they avail themselves of this opportunity. There is no mystery about the system, and Mr F. pretends to none: on the contrary, he respectfully invites all interested in the subject to examine the progress and improvement of his pupils which is considered the most satisfactory proof of the utility of the system and the skill of the teacher.

ROOMS No 10 School Street, (opposite the Book Store of Clapp & Brothers.) april 12

The Ruined Deacon.

A TRUE STORY. By a LADY. Just published and for sale by LILLY, WAIT & CO. ap 12

Lemon Pens and Paper.

JUST received a fresh supply of Lemon Pens. Also—a good assortment of Letter Paper, by S. G. SIMPKINS, Corpt, corner of Beverly street. april 12

MURDOCK and OAKES,

No 63 and 65, Commercial street,

HAVE on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's prices—

1300 casks superior Cut Nails, from 3d to 60d.
100 casks Cut Spikes, from 4 to 6 inch.
50 casks 'Fine Finishing' Nails, from 4d to 10d.
90 tons Rolled and Bar Iron, consisting of Hoops, Tack plates, Horse, Deck, Ox Nail and Spike Rods, Band-Iron, Shoe shapes, &c. &c.
150 tons Hollow Ware, complete assortment.
30 do Jap'd do do, very light and handsome,
500 Japan'd Tea Kettles, ass'd,
100 doz C. S. Plated B. S. Shovels, of Ames, P. & Wood, Washburns & Leonards manufactury,
50 doz Iron B. S Shovels,
30 doz 'Cast Steel' do
20 doz Patent A. A. Spades,
100 doz Axes, Hunt and others, makers,
100 doz Manure Forks, 'Kings,' and others,
50 doz Hay do do do.
50 doz C. S. Nail Hammers, of 'Hammond' and others make,
50 cast iron Pumps, 'Patent.'
5000 feet Lead Pipe, various sizes,
100 Fire Frames, new and beautiful patterns,
100 Oven Ash and Fire Frames.
10 cases 'Real' Hindostan Oil Stones,
20 do new Magog do.
50 cases 'Fine Blued' Brads,
50 do Sparables,
100 do 'Fine Blued' Tacks,
50 doz C. S. Hoes handled, Gifford's King's and others
100 doz C. S. Plated Hoes,
50 gross Brass Roller Window Springs,
25 doz Spirit Levels,
10 cases Screw Augers,
100 boxes Glass, Cheshire, Keene, and Green Mountain.
100 gross Brass Ox Bells,
Ames'd C. Iron Furnaces.
doz handled Splitting Axes,
doz Broad Axes and Shingling Hatchers, of 'Hunts' and others manufactory,
50 anvils, (very cheap)
100 doz Calf Pocket Books,
300 doz do and Sheep Wallets,
1000 boxes Wilson, 'Patent' Fancy Dogs,
20 casks Fields' highly approved Chisels,
100 gross Nail Gimlets,
25 casks Clay Furnaces,
10 setts (complete) Tinman's Tools,
1000 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do Sheathing do.
50 doz Mortice Locks and Latches, on an improved principle,
500 Brass Balls, ass'd sizes,
500 do Rosettes, do do.
20 doz Inman & Co's German Steel Scythes,

—Also—

Wood Saws; Chemical Ink; Joiners Tools Complete; Sleigh, Dinner and Table Bells; Scrapers; Soapstone Furnaces; Coffee Mills; Scythe Snaths; Scythe Rifles; Old Copper; Cast Iron Vices; Cook Stoves. ap 12

Embroidered Shawls.

GEO. W. FROTHINGHAM has just received a few cartons of 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Paris Embroidered *SHAWLS*, of beautiful patterns. Ladies in want of Dress Shawls, will find a fine assortment of the various kinds now in fashion, at No 245 Washington street.

april 12 4t

Dancing.

MR PARKS respectfully gives notice to his patrons and the public in general, that his spring term for the instruction of young ladies, masters and misses in Dancing, will commence on SATURDAY, 12th inst at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Pantheon Hall. The regular days for instruction will be on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. 3tis ap 5

J. & C. DANIELL

HAVE this day received one case Spiendid Figured Silks, New Style. Also on hand an extensive assortment of *FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS*, at Low Prices for Cash.

ap 5 201 Washington street.

A Finisher Wanted.

ONE who perfectly understands finishing Broad Cloths, and can show good recommendation. To such a permanent engagement and high wages will be given. Apply by letter (post paid) to

CHARLES N. MILLS,
44 Pine St. New York.

New York, March 29th. ap 5

Window Glass.

500 BOXES Baltimore Window GLASS; 250 do Waterford do do; 150 do German do do, all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 24 by 30, for sale at HENDERSON'S Window Glass and Paint Store, No 40. Hanover street. i3m mar 15

Academical Class Books.

PUBLISHED by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, School Book Publishers, Boston.

Reading,—Pierpont's Series, viz: The National Reader; Introduction to do; American First Class Book; Worcester's Second, Third, and Fourth Books for Reading and Spelling.

Arithmetic—Smith's and Walsh's; Grund's Exercises in do; Mathematical Tables.

Algebra—Bailey's First Lessons; Grund's Exercises in do; Grund's Algebraic Problems.

History—Parley's First and Second Books; Tales of Rome and Ancient and Modern Greece; Mythology; Goodrich's History of the United States with Emerson's Questions; the Historical Class Book; Hildreth's View of the United States, and Sequel to do; Whipley's Compend of History and Questions; Outlines of Chronology, ancient and modern, with a Char.

Geography—Malte Brun's Geography and Atlas; Goodrich's Universal Geography; Geographical Copy Book.

Astronomy—Vose's and Grund's.

Chemistry—Grund's Elements.

Philosophy—Bakewell's, by Bailey; Grund's.

Geometry—Grund's Plane and Solid; Walker's.

Classical—Cleveland's First Lessons in Latin; Walker's Latin Reader, part 1 and 2; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, abridged.

The Academical Speaker; The Political and Moral Class Books; Lessons in Enunciation; Studies in Poetry for Female Schools; Johnson's Dictionary improved by Todd; First Book of Fine and Useful Arts; Walsh's Book Keeping; Noyes's System of Penmanship; Blake's Evidence Christianity; *Parley's Animals.*

Lectures to Young Ladies, by Mrs A. H. Lincoln Phelps; American Common Place Book of Prose and Poetry; Russell's Rudiments of Gesture.

☞ *Teachers are invited to call and received copies of any of the above, for examination.* mar 22

Clothes Warehouse.

NO 38 & 40 CONGRESS STREET.

J. & W. W. ROSS, inform their customers and the public, that they have on hand a complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE, CLOTHING, &c, &c, &c.

which they offer as low as can be purchased in the city for cash. 3m mar 8

LIVERY STORE.

BENJAMIN JACOBS, Jr, No 44 Washington street, has received his *SPRING SUPPLY* of *LINEN GOODS*, comprising an extensive assortment, in particular—20 cases 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens; 4 do 5-4, 2 do 6-4, 2 do 10-4, and 2 do 12-4 Irish Sheetings; 2 do 9-8 Pillow-case Linens, of a fine quality; 2 do Long Lawns. These Goods are of a superior fabric and bleech, imported free of duty, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, either at Wholesale or Retail.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

5 cases fine double Damask Table Cloths, from 5-4 to 26-4, with Dinner and Chamber Napkins to match; bleached and unbleached Damask Doilies; Irish, French, Russia Damask and Bird-eye Toweling; French Towels; extra fine, Irish Bird-eye Diaper; 6-4, 7-4, 8/4 and 10-4 Irish Damask Table Linen; fine bleached Russia Linen for glass cloths and toweling; Russia Diapers and Crash; 5-4 and 10-4 bleached Russia Sheetings; Linen Cambrics; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Hdkfs; an extensive variety of worsted and Cotton Damask Table Cloths; Piano do; 2 cases fine Marseilles Quilts, among which are 14-4, 15-4 and 16-4 new patterns; Dimity Marseilles Quilts, of a light fabric, suitable for Summer wear; Furniture Dimity; best quality double milled Rose Blankets, sizes 10-4 to 14-4; Whitney do; Crib Blankets; together with 100 pieces of English and American white Flannels, many of which are warranted not to shrink in washing; Cotton and Wool Flannels; Gauze do; Rogers's celebrated Welch Flannels, which are well known not to shrink in washing. Families and others desirous of obtaining the best fabrics, are requested to examine the above assortment. 3m mar 15

Terms Cash.

JOHN G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, respectfully informs the customers of the late firm of WYMAN & FISHER, and the public generally that he continues the business at the *Old Stand*, No 8, Court street, and has made arrangements to do a CASH BUSINESS, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments at ten to fifteen per cent le s than prices usually charged. Gentlemen from the country, and others who purchase for cash, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing, they will at all times find a large assortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order in the most approved fashion. Also, on hand, a few *READY MADE GARMENTS*, which will be sold at great bargains.

Also, a large variety of New York and Philadelphia *STOCKS*, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. tf jan 18

Notice.

BRYENT & HERMAN, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed from No 12 to No 16 Water street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Staves, Grates, and Fire Frames. Also, Sheet Iron, Tin, Japan, Britannia and Hollow Ware.

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware manufactured at short notice, and on reasonable terms. 2m feb 10

Foreign Leeches.

MRS GEYER continues to attend to the application of *FOREIGN LEECHES*, either at her Room, 182 Tremont street, next door to the Savings Bank, or at the residence of the invalid. Orders left at her room, or at Mr Geyer's Apothecary Store, corner of Hanover and Salem streets, will receive prompt attention.

Mrs Geyer has liberty to refer to the following medical gentlemen—Drs Jackson, Warren, Bigelow, Dixwell, Hayward, Hale, Channing, Ware, Reynolds and Jeffries.

N. B. The poor will be supplied with Leeches at a reduced price. 3m jan 18

North Market Street Stock Manufactory and Clothing Store.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, having purchased the Stock of Alfred A. Lane, No 46, North Market street, (first door from Merchants' row) gives notice that he will keep at the above named place, a good assortment of Stocks of good quality and fair prices, at wholesale and retail.

He will also keep a general assortment of ready made Clothing and Linen. Also, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery &c. Garments, of all kinds made to order, and warranted to fit.

☞ Old Stocks covered at short notice. tf jan 4

A Card.

HENRY DAVIS, at the Academy of Music, 23 and 29, Joy's Building, respectfully offers his services to the public, as a Tuner and Repairer of Piano Fortes.

Having been engaged for more than six years in the most extensive Piano Forte Manufactory in this city, and devoted much time and attention to the study of his profession, he trusts he shall give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their patronage.

For the convenience of his friends at the south part of the city, a slate for orders will be kept at the store of Mr William Brown, corner of Eliot and Washington streets.

Old Piano Fortes entrusted to his care will be faithfully repaired and kept in good order.

We, the undersigned, certify that Mr Henry Davis has been in our employ for six years past, and that he is qualified to tune and repair Pianos.

Boston, Jan 13, 1834. *J. CHICKERING & CO.*

jan 18 tf

Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs, BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *LEMIST & WARDEN*, is dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWIN LEMIST,
FRANCIS WARDEN.

feb 24 mar 29

New Clerk's Magazine.

CONTAINING all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man. Calculated for the use of the inhabitants of the U. States, and made conformable to law. By a member of the Bar of Massachusetts. Price $1,

This is a manual of forms for transactions which occur every day between men. It is a work which ought to be in the possession of every business man, whatever his occupation.

The information which the work furnishes at a minute's warning, often costs more than the price of the book to acquire elsewhere. The forms are plain and simple, adapted to such common business transactions as are daily occurring. Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO, 121, Washington street. mar 29

Lilly, Wait & Co.

121 *Washington street,*

PUBLISH the following interesting works for Youth:

PARLEY'S BIBLE STORIES. Price, 62 cents.

The author in this work has been completely successful. —*Ply Jour.*

One of the most pleasant and profitable publications.—*Courier.*

It is admirably adapted for the use of children.—*Jour.*

It is free from every thing sectarian.—*Examiner.*

It is well compiled and will interest.—*Transcript.*

Peter Parley is generally successful in preparing books for youth, but *this* is decidedly among the *best.*—*Prov Lit Journal.*

PARLEY'S BOOK OF POEMS. Price 62 cents.

'The best pieces of our very best Poets.'

Well calculated to store the mind with knowledge.—*Courier.*

Here is Parley in Poetry.—*Hart Times.*

It will take the place of all flimsy publications.—*Ply Democrat.*

PAUL AND VIRGINIA, translated from the French of St Pierre, by Helen Maria Williams. Stereotyped in a style of great neatness, is printed upon paper of an excellent quality, and embellished with appropriate wood cuts.

A charming edition of this popular story.—*American Traveller.*

'The admirers of this beautiful story will be glad to learn that it is now published in form which will be an ornament, and a charming keepsake' mar 29

ENOS WILDER,

ENGINEER AND PLUMBER,

No 49 Chatham st. (4 doors from No 19 Merchants' Row.)

CONTINUES to manufacture Beer, Cider, Soda, and Mineral *WATER PUMPS*, with improvements, making them superior to any now in use, made of Metal, warranted not to corrode or injure the flavor of the Liquor, with or without Ice Boxes—at prices from 10 to $15. The subscriber is frequently exchanging his Pumps, and has on hand almost every other kind in use, and will sell those which cost 30 or $35, at from 6 to $10.

HYDRAULIC and *COMMON PUMPS*, of every description, for hot or cold water, from the highest to the lowest prices. *LIQUOR PUMPS* of a new construction, and far superior to any heretofore manufactured. Small size, pure Tin Pipes.

ENGINE WORK, Hose Screws, Screw Cutting, and Brass Work of every description done in the best style at short notice. Also, Patterns for Brass Casting made to order. All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch, at the lowest Cash prices, by

MISCELLANIES.

The following short and amusing scrap is from the Court Magazine.

THE ORATOR.

High in a hall, by curious listeners filled,
Sate one whose tongue seemed steeped in poesy;
So skilled his diction that 't was plain he willed
His hearers all should prize as well as he,
The glorious works of art which stood around—
The [illegible] chiselled by the tasteful Greek—
The [illegible] boy, whom Dian once did seek—
Dian herself—Laocoon serpent bound.
The witching pictures which with these did vie,
Touched by a Raffaelle's or a Titian's hand,
He eulogised in terms so just and bland,
His speech compelled me ask one standing by,
'Who is that eloquent man?' He turned his ear,
'*'Tis Master Robbins, Sir, the auctioneer!*'

[From the Western Spectator.]

SPEECH OF LAWYER BRIEF, AGAINST TEDIOUSNESS AND PROLIXITY.

My Lord and gentlemen of the jury:—There is a set of men in the world, of such a tedious, tiresome, troublesome habitude of temper and disposition of mind, that they perplex, confound, entangle and puzzle every circumstance in every cause which they undertake to protect, defend and justify. Instead of coming to the matter, point business and debate, they deviate, vary, waver and fly off therefrom—when we expect truth, satisfaction, conviction and decision, we find, perceive, observe and remark nothing but uncertainty, difficulty, doubtfulness and ambiguity.

This, my lord, I humbly apprehend, conceive, think, presume and surmise, is owing to tediousness and prolixity, the nature of which I shall examine, expatiate and scrutinize. In the first place I shall show, prove, and demonstrate the *nature* of tediousness and prolixity, by shewing, proving, and demonstrating, that there is nothing so unnatural and unwarrantable for the business of a tongue, utterance, speech or language, as to come to the point, argument, contemplation or question at once point blank, slapdash, and concisely without any prevarication, equivocation, retardation, or any circumbendibus whatever. And now is the second, succeeding, following place, preliminary, I came to promulgate the *genius* of tediousness and prolixity; which is done, effected performed and brought about by manifesting that they have no *genius* at all; and so far from any men of genius making use of them, none but your egregious, absurd, ridiculous dolts, dunderheads and blockheads ever admit, acknowledge, receive or embrace any such notions, ideas, maxims, principles or tenets.

Thirdly, my lord, I beg leave; according to order, form, series and succession, to animadvert upon the *extent* of tediousness and prolixity, and this manage by shewing, proving, and demonstrating that it is infinite and without bounds, and consequently can have no extent at all.

And now my lord, I will open the cause, spring, origin, fountain, rise and foundation of this vice which is tautology; which is the speaking, saying, delivering, uttering, pronouncing, declaring, remarking, repeating or expressing the same ideas and identical, individual thing, a hundred and a thousand times over.

And now my lord; I beg leave, pardon, sufferance and permission, to lay down only six and fifty particulars; every particular my lord shall consist of only seventy-two divisions, every division shall comprehend, contain and consist of only eighty two subdivisions, every subdivision shall be concluded with the sixth an fortieth article, and every article shall consume, expend and cost no more than an hour and a half.

* * * Here the court was out of all manner of patience, and the Judge with great indignation put a period to a discourse, which if the Lawyer's tongue had been immortal, might have lasted to all eternity.

THE GERMAN'S STORY.

Towards the close of October, 1799, two young assistant surgeons, on their rout to join the army of Augereau, then stationed on the Rhine, arrived in the evening at an inn, in the little town of Andernech. While they are regaling themselves at supper, and talking over the scenes they have left behind them, with the gaiety and *insouciante* characteristic of the French soldier, they are joined by a new comer, in the person of a German merchant, who, it appeared, had been obliged to fly from the devastation of the invading army. The stranger seemed particularly careful of his valise; and as the wine circulates won by the frank and generous demeanor of the young soldiers, he declares his satisfaction at meeting with the protection of their company as he has a hundred thousand francs, togethwith diamonds in his valise. They retire to rest, and sleep soundly, except Prosper Magnan, one of the surgeons, who is troubled with an unaccountable fit of insomnolency. When his thoughts insensibly took a bad direction, and could think on nothing but the sum of money beneath the pillow of the sleeping merchant.

To him a hundred thousand francs seemed an immense fortune, ready made. He began by laying them out in a variety of ways, building castles in Spain, as we all delight to do during those moments preceding sleep, at that hour when the intellect produces a confusion of images, and when from the silence of the night, our imagination acquires a magic power. He fulfilled the wishes of his mother: he married a young girl of *Beauvais*, to whom the disproportion of their fortunes had hitherto forbidden him to aspire. With this sum he laid out for himself an entire life of enjoyment, and beheld himself rich, happy, the father of a family, considered in his province and, it might be, *Marie* of Beauvais. He used extraordinary warmth in combining a crime in therory; and while imagining the death of the merchant the gold and the diamonds were distinctly before his eyes. He was dazzled by them, his heart beat quickly. Perhaps deliberation was already a crime. Fascinated by that heap of gold, he grew morally intoxicated by the reasonings of the assassin. He asked himself, if that poor German had really any need of living? He supposes that he had never existed. To be brief, he conceived the crime, so as to insure its impunity.

He rises, opens the windows, and disposes every thing for the commission of the dark deed. But as he is in the act of raising his arm for its accomplishment, he heard, as it were, a voice within him and thought he beheld a light; so that he flings down the instrument, and retires. A complete reaction takes place within him; and, fearing to yield to the powerful fascination to which he was a victim, he jumps from the window, and, after fatiguing himself by walking backwards and forwards, returns to bed, thanking God for his deliverance. On awaking in the morning he beheld the murdered merchant by his side; and as he gazed upon his fixed and staring eyes, and on the blood which had soiled his own hands and clothes, and as he recognised his surgical instruments lying on the bed, he fainted away, and fell amid the blood of the merchant. Recollecting the horrible temptation which he had the strength to resist, he feared to have accomplished in his sleep, and in a fit of somnambulism the crime which he had projected in his waking moments. His companion it was true, was nowhere to be found; but he deemed it impossible that he could have been the guilty person, and attributed his flight to terror. He is dragged before a court martial; circumstances and his own conscience are against him; and he is condemned and executed.

[This tale was recounted by a German soldier to the assembled company at an inn, before the evening fire, when its effect was so singular and manifestly suspicious upon a rich army contractor of the party, that he was at once pointed out as the perpetrator. On being secured, he confessed the crime, established the innocence of his companion, and afterwards suffered the extreme penalty of the law.]—*Constellation.*

Generous Highwayman. Hawke, the noted highwayman, one evening stopped a gentleman, and bade him deliver his money; the latter answered that he had none, but [illegible] in order to [illegible] ... that would relieve him. The gentleman went, and before the time expired, Hawke made his appearance, and presented him with fifty guineas, saying, 'Sir, I present this to you with all my heart wishing you well. Hesitate not for you are welcome to it.' The generous highwayman having done this, immediately took his leave.

Domestic Goods.

THE subscriber gives notice that he continues to transact business as a Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, at Chambers No, 63 Kilby street where he keeps constantly on hand sample bales and cases of Goods from most of the principal Manufacturing Establishments in New-England, consisting of bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Printing Cloths; Tickings; Ginghams; Stripes; Checks; Drillings; Wicking; Cotton Yarn; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Satinet; Flannels, &c. which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Orders for exportation or home consumption will be executed with fidelity and despatch. JOSEPH VILA.
8w ap 5

Copartnership Notice.

WILLIAM GRANT, No 44 Hanover street, having associated with him NATHANIEL KIMBALL, as Copartner in business, would inform his friends and the public, that the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WILLIAM GRANT & CO.

W. G. & Co. will keep constantly for sale, at reasonable prices, a good assortment of Watches, Timepieces, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Spoons, Combs, Ornamental Hairwork, Perfumery, and a variety of Fancy Goods, &c. Watches, Jewelry and combs faithfully repaired.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver, or taken in exchange.
ap 5 3t

London Quarterly Review.

JUST Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO. The London Quarterly Review, No 100

CONTENTS.

Art. 1.—1. Histoire de la Decadence et de la Chute de l'Empire Romain, traduite de l'Anglais d'Edouard Gibbon. Nouvelle edition, entierement revue et corrigee, precedee d'une Notice sur la Vie et le Caractere de Gibbon, et accompagnee de Notes critiques et historiques relatives pour la plupart a l'Histoire de la Propagation du Christianisme. Par M. F Guizot. 2. Etudes, ou Discours Historiques sur la Chute de l'Empire Romain. Par M. de Chateaubriand.

II.—1. Schlangenbad und seine Heiltugenden, von Dr H Fenner von Fenneberg. 2. Wiesbaden und seine Heilquellen dargestellt. 3. Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau. By an Old Man.

III.—1. Present State of the Poor-Law Question. By C. Wetherell. 2. Extracts from the Information received by His Majesty's Commissioners as to the Administration and Operation of the Poor-Laws. Published by Authority. 3. Reply of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Poor-Laws to a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Labor-Rate. Printed for the House of Commons, June 19th. 1833.

IV.—1. Journal of a West India Proprietor. By the late Matthew G. Lewis. 2. Domestic Manners in the West Indies. By Mrs Carmichael.

V.—An Inquiry into the State of Slavery amongst the Romans, from the earliest Period till the Establishment of the Lombards in Italy. By William Blair, Esq.,

VI.—Trevelyan, by the Author of 'A Marriage in High Life.'

VII.—1. A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control on the Present State of British Intercouse with China. By C. Marjoribanks Esq. M. P., late President of the Select Committee in China. 2. Papers relating to the Ship Amherst, in reference to a Voyage recently undertaken to the North-east Coast of China. 3. Papers relating to the Affairs of the East India Company. 4. Corrected Report of the Speeches of Sir George Staunton on the China Trade, in the House of Commons, June 4 and, 13, 1833. 5. Observations on the China Trade, and on the Importance and Advantages of removing it from Canton to some other part of the Coast of that Empire. By Sir James Brabazon Urmston.

VIII.—Life and Poetical Works of the Reverend Geo Crabbe, in 8 vols. 12mo. Vol. I containing the Life of Crabbe. By his Son.

IX.—1. Church Reform. 2 Church of England; or safe, liberal, and Christian Principles of Reform in the in the Establishment; with the beneficial Changes which may be made, consistently with Reason and Religion, in the Ecclesiastical Affairs of this Kingdom. 3. the Liturgy Revised; or the Necessity and Beneficial Effects of an authorised Abridgement and careful Revision of the various Services of the Established Church. 4. The British Liturgy; an Attempt towards an Analysis, Arrangement, and Compression of the Book of Common Prayer. 6. The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, newly arranged. with Alteration and Abbreviations. 6. A Petiton to the House of Lords. By the Rev C. N. Wodehouse, Prebendary of Norwich. Mirror of Parliament, 5th August. 7. Evidence of the Necessity of Church Reform. 8. Reform without Re-construction, &c. accompanied with a Plan for the Compression of the Liturgy and Ritual of the Church of England.

X.—Note on Pamphlet entitled 'A Refutation of the Calumnies against the Lord Chancellor contained in the last Number of the Quarterly Review.' ap 5

House, Ship, Sign & Ornamental PAINTING.

EBENEZER SCOTT, would infrom his friends and the public, that all orders for any of the above branches, left at his Shop, No 135 Ann street or in Box No 135 Area of Mechanics' Reading Room, will meet with prompt attention. 3m ap 5

KIMBALL'S STOCK AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

READY MADE LINEN, HOSIERY AND GLOVE STORE, No 12, Washington street, (a few doors above Dock Square,) BOSTON.

Bombazine, Silk, Kid, Hair and Velvet Stocks, covered on bristles, hair cloth, and with the hinge.
Black, white, and mixt Silk, Cotton, Linen, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, and Vigonia Hose.
Doe, Beaver, Silk, Kid, Buck, Linen and Hoskin Gloves. Cravat Stiffners.
Linen Collars and Shirt Bosoms.
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Morocco, Calf, Deerskin and India Rubber Suspenders.
Wash Leather, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, Flannel and Linen under Shirts and Drawers.
Russia Riding Belts. Pantaloon Straps.
White Dress Stocks, for Balls, weddings, &c. &c.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Linen and Cotton Shirts. Deer Skin Under Shirts and Drawers. Fashionable articles made to order. april 5

At Feather Store, No 27 Dock-Square, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russian do; Sicily and various kinks of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions. and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreans, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec21

Balance Factory.

JOHN B. STODDARD at his MANUFACTORY, No 2 and 3, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles, *WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States.—Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston.) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Short Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. jan 25

Paper Hangings.

28 CASES and bales of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS, just received per Louvre, from Havre, comprising a good variety of new and elegant patterns.

Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

For sale by LEWIS JOSSELYN, No 6 Union street. mar 22 3m

Leeching and Cupping.

MR and MRS THAYER inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to [illegible]

[illegible] by SAMUEL G. B[illegible] EATON

SAMUEL G. [illegible] EATON, would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken store No [illegible] Washington street, (two doors north of [illegible]) where he will keep for sale a good assortment of Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery and ready made Linen, together with every article usually kept in such an establishment.

Also, a general assortment of Umbrellas.

N. B. Neck Stocks or Suspenders made to order or repaired at the shortest notice. 10p mar 1.

Elegant Embroider'd Shawls.

ONE carton Black Shawls, very superbly embroidered with colors, and of extra size. Just opened and for sale by S. WALES & CO, 205 Washington street. mar 22

Window Frames Sashes and BLINDS.

SECOND hand, in good condition, for sale by J. DAVENPORT, 60 Milk street. feb 8

Chaliettes.

A NEW and superb article for LADIES' SPRING and EVENING DRESSES, just received per the French packet, and is now for sale by S. WALES & CO. 205 Washington st. mar 22

Tar.

WILMINGTON TAR constantly for sale in any quantity to accommodate purchasers, by T. J. LOBDELL, No 15, wharf. mar 22

Noyau, Anizette, &c.

12 HHDS super pink and white Noyau,
4 do do Anizette,
6 do Cherry Rum,
A variety of Distilled Cordials,
Champaigne, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
Robertson's superior bottled Pale Ale,
100 doz fine bottled Cider,
Lemon Syrup, by the dozen or gallon,
Stoughton's Elixir, do do

And a general assortment of Liquors, for sale by SAMUEL Q. COCHRAN, corner of Congress and Lindall streets. 3m feb 22

Removal!

BELL'S PASTE BLACKING BOSTON

THE Proprietor of BELL'S INIMITABLE STANDARD PASTE BLACKING intimates to his numerous patrons that his WAREHOUSE is at No 5. Faneuil Hall.

This celebrated Blacking has for years stood the test of all climates, and by a uniform excellence in the composition thereof, has established for itself a just reputation. Shipping and Southern Merchants will receive a liberal credit or discount for cash. nov 16

New-England Magazine.

JUST published by J. T. BUCKINGHAM, No. XXXIV. of the New England Magazine, for April, 1834.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers. Art I. Thoughts on National Character of Greece. II. Remembrances. III. The Nobleman and the Fisherman. IV. The Bethel Flag. V. Fanny Waite. VI. Ethan Allen. VII. Autobiography of Mathew Carey; Letters 12 and 13. VIII. A Short Chapter on Long Ears. IX. My Whiskers X. Patriotism. XI. Literary Notices. XII. Politics and Statistics.—XIII. Obituary Notices.

☞ Subscriptions received by all the Booksellers, and by the publisher at his office in Congress street. april 5

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of *LEWIS H. MORRIS*, was dissolved on the 10th inst, by mutual consent.

SAMUEL F. MORSE & CO.
March 29, 1834. LEWIS H. MORRIS.

L. H. MORRIS

WILL continue the DRY GOODS business, at the Old Stand, 427, Washington street. mar 29 3t

Instruction in Dancing.

MR L. STIMSON respectfully informs his patrons and others of Boston, Roxbury, Quincy, and Dorchester, that his Spring Schools will commence on the following days: at Roxbury, on Tuesday, April 1st, 2 P. M. at Fisher's Hall; at Boston, on Wednesday, April 2d, 2 P. M. at his Academy, No 33. Allen street; at Quincy, Thursday, April 10th, 2 P. M. at French's Hall; and at Dorchester, Friday, April 11th, 2 P. M. at Tucker's Hall. His School in Boston will keep on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. 6wq mar 29

Men's Large Rubbers. OLD AND GOOD.

JUST received, a prime lot of Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes—imported in 1830. Those in want of a good Over Shoe will please call and examine. Forsale very low by THOS C, WALES, 195 Washington street. jan 4

Cordage.

PATENT and common Cordage constantly on hand—gangs of Rigging, of a quality equal to any manufactured in this city or vicinity, supplied at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, by JOHN W CHICKERING, No 42 Long wharf. is5w jan 11

HENRY R. WILLIAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has re-commenced business at his Old Store; No 63 Congress street, where he will be happy to supply such as will favor him with a call, with Garments of every description, in good style, and at as cheap prices as can be afforded, for cash only. By good attention to every department of work, and dispensing entirely with Account Books, he hopes to please patrons and avoid embarrassment himself. 9t feb 15

For Sale at this Office,

A FONT of *SMALL PICA*, in good order with the cases containing the same.

Publishers in want of the above type, will find it to their advantage to call, as it will be sold at a great bargain.

ALSO—A large size *INKING TABLE*, well made, and in good order, will be sold cheap if applied for soon dec 28

$10 Petersham Surtouts

FOR TEN DOLLARS, for sale by ANDRE & LOVELL, Tudor's Building, 3d door from Court street. tf jan 4

The Flute.

A FEW Young Gentlemen can be admitted to the present course of Tuition on the Flute. The new system of instruction and explanation will be pursued, and every pupil who can *ever* arrive at *any* degree of excellence on the instrument, will obtain in *thirteen* lessons, all the requisite *practical* information to 'go ahead,' for six dollars, paid in advance.

☞ References given to nearly 200 past and present pupils. NATH'L DEARBORN, 110 Washington street.
mar 8 13t

PENDLETON

HAS removed from Graphic court to the new Store, No 206, Washington street, where he will keep for sale, in addition to his stock of Prints, Music, &c. a general assortment of Jewelry, perfumery, Combs, Hair Work, and other articles in the Fancy Good line.

CARDS, in all their varieties, engraved and printed; many specimens of style may be seen by applying as above.

The Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographic Establishment is in the rear of the store, entrance by the passage way, No 204, Washington street feb 8

Waldie's Circulating Library.

NO 10. LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street. mar 22

Large Discounts for Cash.

THE subscribers believing the present system of credit injurious to both the buyer and seller, and wishing to change the same so far as practicable, have determined to commence a *Cash Business*, and will, after this date, discount from their former prices, 8 *per cent for cash*, thereby giving those who are in the habit of cashing their bills some *real* advantage, and also hold out to others an inducement to adopt the same course. It is a frequent complaint of those who settle their bills promptly, that they "pay for others' delinquencies." As this system will obviate all such causes of complaint, they trust it will meet the approbation of their customers, and all those who may hereafter become such.

GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors,
dec 21 tf No 5 (Arcade) Joy's Buildings

Select Chants, Scripture Worship

A COLLECTION of Select CHANTS, harmonized with a close accompaniment; to which are adapted selections from the Sacred Scriptures of suitable length for Public or Social Worship, and printed to facilitate their application to the Chants. By an Amateur. The harmonies carefully revised by G. J. Webb. Just published and for sale by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. mar 22

ANDRE & LOVELL,

Clothes Warehouse,

TUDOR BUILDING,

[illegible]

[illegible] School Books.

PUBLISHED by CARTER, HENDEE & CO.

Spelling and Reading. Emerson's National Spelling Book; Introduction to do; New National, by same author; Worcester's United States Spelling Book; Webster's Elementary do; Barnum's First, Second and Third Books in Spelling, Reading and Writing; Pierpont's Young Reader; Boston Reading Lessons; Worcester's Second Book.

Grammar—Frost's Elements of English Gammar.
Geography—Parley's, Barnum's and Blake's.
Arithmetic—Parley's, Smith's Introductory.
History—Child's History of the U. S; Parley's Tales about America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Sea and Islands.

The Little Philosopher, by Abbot; Young Astronomer, by Worcester; Parley's Sun, Moon and Stars; Grund's Elements of Astronomy; Vose's do; Holbrook's Easy Lessons in Geometry; Child's Botany; Juvenile Lyre and Child's Song Book for Schools; The Child's Friend, by S. R. Hall; Good's Book of Nature, abridged for Schools; Book of Commerce; Scenes of American Wealth.

"Among the duties of the guardians of public education it is one thing to provide the ways and means in support of the cause; another to obtain competent teachers; and last, to furnish them with the best books and the necessary apparatus for illustration. Money lavished in the purchase of inferior books, is not only lost, but that time which is the most precious to the young for improvement is gone and cannot be redeemed.

"The above list of elementary works on the subjects most usually taught in common and high schools, it is believed will be found worthy the attention of School Agents Committees and Instructers." Holbrook's Family Lyceum.

Copies of any of the above works furnished to Teachers and School Committees for examination, ap 5

Juvenile Rambler.

THE able editor of this little paper has transferred his talents to 'Parley's Magazine,' which will lend that work an additional value. 'If I were not Alexander, I should like to be Diogenes.' If we were not the Southern Rosebud we should like to be PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

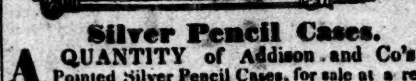
LILLY, WAIT & CO, Publishers of Parley's and People's Magazines, and General Agents for Periodicals.
mar 15

Waverly Portraits.

PORTRAITS of the principal Female Characters in the Waverly Novels Complete sets now received by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street mar 22

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WIGS,

MADE to order and in the latest and most approved style, at E. E. DYER'S, 98 Washington st. feb 8



Silver Pencil Cases.

A QUANTITY of Addison and Co's Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases, for sale at a reduced price by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. dec 28

Wigs, Top Pieces, &c.

E. E. DYER, No 98 Washington street, has on hand a very superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Top Pieces, &c. &c, which he offers at as low prices as articles of the same quality can be purchased for in the city.

☞ Gentlemen will find an advantage in calling as above; as he has an apartment expressly for cutting and fitting Wigs, and cutting and curling gentlemen's hair, which will be attended to by an experienced workman.
jan 4

H. B. & J. BREWSTER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

OVER HOVEY & Co, 81 Cornhill, (late Market street,) Boston.

Furnish Cards of every variety, and print in Gold Leaf, Bronze, &c. by a new process, *on reasonable terms.*
mar 29 tf

Removal.

DR JOHN A. BROWN, *Botanic Physician*, and Agent for Dr Samuel Thomson, has relinquished the superintendence of the Tremont Infirmary and removed to No 228 Washington street, corner of Summer street, and will continue to sell and administer the genuine Thomsonian Medicine, which has been the means of placing thousands on the terra firma of good health, after trying all other sources for relief in vain. Persons will be accommodated with the Vapor Bath and Medicine, either or both, at their houses, on reasonable terms. Information, reference, or advice, gratis.

For sale as above, Thomson's Botanic Family Physician, containing the Life and Medical Discoveries of the Author—third edition. Price $20. Also, Robinson's Lectures on the System. Price 60 cts. &c. &c. mar 29

Sign of the

THOMAS R. CLARK, OPTICIAN, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

N. B. Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest patterns, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers, repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.
dec 7 6m

No 7 Elm Street, Stage Office REMOVED

TO No 7 Brattle square, four doors on the right from Elm street, in the New Brick Block.

Seats can be taken daily for the following routes:

Charlestown, (N H.) Windsor, Woodstock, and Burlington, (Vt); Charlestown (N. H.) Saratoga Springs, Albany, and Troy; Concord, (N. H.) via Lowell and Nashua; Lynn, Danvers and Salem, A. M, and P. M; Lowell and Nashua, A. M. and P. M.

Old customers are invited to call. Information of other stage routes cheerfully given. The public will notice that the above route to Albany is known by the name of the Forest Line.

Office No 7 Brattle square. tf mar13

Winter and Summer Oil, FOR FAMILY USE.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS, 37, Commercial street, will keep constantly for sale, WINTER and SUMMER OIL, of 1st quality, for family use.

Also, Oil Cannisters of various sizes. mar 22

Oriental Shaving Soap.

A NEW and important discovery!! This article is justly celebrated for its peculiar properties in rendering the Beard soft and easy to cut. It supersedes other soaps on account of its liquid form, making the process of shaving easier and quicker. The article needs no recommendation but one simple trial, which will prove its qualities.

DIRECTIONS—Drop three drops into a cup, wet your brush in warm water and rub it, and it will produce an elegant fine lather, which will not dry for hours.

Prepared by Stephen Thayer & Co. New Ipswich, N. H. Sold by their Agent in Boston, SAMUEL ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4 North Market street. tf—jan 11

Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 31, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

Life Preservers.

AN additional lot of American Wash Leather *UNDER SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*, an excellent article and highly recommended by Physicians for consumptive and rheumatic persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c.

Forsale at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington street.
mar 22 tf

Boston Coffee House,

CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE AND MILK STS. BOSTON, (FORMERLY GALLAGHER'S.)

THE subscriber having taken the above mentioned establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he will be prepared at all reasonable times to provide them every luxury the market affords, the produce of sea and land;—his Bar will be supplied with choice old Wines and Liquors. It being the intention of the subscriber that his establishment shall be inferior to none in the city, and to superintend, in person, every branch of his business, he hopes the public will afford him that patronage which has been bestowed on others. Parties, Clubs, Military and Fire Companies, &c. &c. will be furnished with retired rooms and Suppers at the shortest notice. Steaks, Chops, &c. will be served up at all hours of the day and evening. Soups ready every day from ten till two o'clock.

, Families can be supplied with Hot Dinners, sent to any part of the city.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday last.
ALEXANDER McGREGOR.

N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. may 4

Cotton Suspender Web.

100 GROCE good quality Cotton Suspender Web—for sale low at KIMBALL'S, [illegible] 12 Washington street. [illegible]

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Proprietors of the Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel having [illegible] their House, (Mr Z. B. PORTER) who is [illegible] qualified [illegible] active habits, which fit him in a peculiar manner to conduct an establishment built by the patriotic contribution of gentlemen whose only object was to establish good accommodations for the great public to transact their business in, and as a pleasant resort for innocent amusement. With these impressions, the Directors recommend him to the public patronage, with a determination to render the establishment what the public convenience requires.

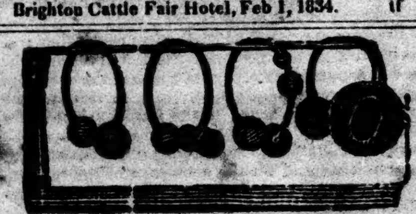
By order of the Directors,
CHARLES HEARD, Clerk
Brighton, Feb 1, 1834. tf

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Subscriber has taken a lease of the BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL, and has conditioned in his lease from the Directors, approved at a meeting of the Corporation, to use his best exertions to keep an orderly, well provided, and well attended House of Entertainment for Public Accommodation. He feels no disposition to interfere with the rights of any men or body of men associated for the purpose of drawing custom from this Establishment, built, as he is informed, for the purpose of accommodating the public, particularly the Drovers and Dealers at this market, who have frequented it for many years past. But he will pledge himself to the former customers, to the present customers, and to all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, to endeavor so far as in his power to deserve it, by constant and unremitted attention on his part, the only means he has to obtain and secure it. Those persons throughout the Commonwealth, and in the neighboring and other States in the Union, and all whose business leads them to Brighton, are requested to make favorable notice of this advertisement, and oblige their obedient servant, Z. B. PORTER.

☞ Gentlemen and parties from the city will also find good accommodations, and every thing usually found in an establishment of the kind.

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, Feb 1, 1834. tf



Great Truss Manufactory, BOSTON.

J. P. WHITWELL, Druggist, corner of Milk and Bath streets, (directly opposite Pearl street,) informs the public, that he has in his employ one of the first workmen and most faithful and ingenious mechanics in the United States for the purpose of manufacturing *TRUSSES.* At this great Depository may be found almost every different description of Trusses ever employed in Europe or America.

☞ *DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRUSSES.* ☜

Salmon's Brevet, pad in ball and socket, plain and bellows pad. Ditto Kite pad. *English improved Truss*, patronized and approved by one of our first physicians. Latest common English do; Hull's do; Stone's do; Shaker's do; French do, India rubber pad, made in Philadelphia; Marsh's New York do, improvement on Hull's; Umbillical do; Children's do, all sizes; double do, for double ruptures; Bateman's improved do, &c. &c.

☞ Price from $1,25 to $5.

☞ *Water proof Trusses, which by rendering it impervious to salt water and perspiration*, is calculated for seafaring and laboring men, this is not effected by plating the steel, which process entirely destroys the temper and renders it a complete nullity.

Trusses of any kind made to pattern, and also to suit the particular views and case of the patient, who will not only receive advice as to the sort of instrument most applicable to his case, but will have it exactly to his body. Tho those who are not aware of the importance of being so fitted, the following is taked from Thatcher's Modern Practice:

"Very much of the utility and safety of the Truss depends not only on its being properly constructed, but also in its being fitly adjusted to that part where the hernia is situated."

"Whoever expects a rapture to be cured by medicine or a plaster, will be wofully disappointed; but with the aid of a suitable instrument the situation of ruptured persons may be rendered comfortable and pleasant, but by neglect and inattention they must not only be miserable, but their lives constantly exposed to danger." All those, therefore, afflicted by this accident, will act wisely by applying as above.

All the Trusses here offered for sale are made from the best of cast steel, (the only kind of metal suitable for the purpose) and not with untempered iron, which the low priced Trusses are always made from, and which are sure to prove the dearest in the end. tf mar 15

THE GIFTED LADY.

MRS MOTT, Female Physician, would inform her patients and the public in general, that she has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champoo, and Medicated Baths, in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those who are acquainted with these invaluable Baths, nothing may be said of their praise; to those who are not, one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, under their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening the teeth; the Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions; Wart Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilblain Liquid and Salve; Tooth Ache Drops; Tic Doloroux Embrocation; Head Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Powders and Stomachic Bitters. tf jan 25

Patent for the United States.

MOTT'S Patent Medicated and Champoo Baths, and Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These Baths are well known to the Medical Faculty as being patronized by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and are considered in the Oriental Empires as the greatest luxury they enjoy, being a preventive as well as a cure of contagious diseases—and they are now introduced in the United States in a new and perfect form, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals, under the direction, or according to the prescription of their physician.

Dr Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing) Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloroux, Cancers, Imposthumes, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr M. will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical gentlemen in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to an enlightened public to decide.

Those spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and other places have been purchased to be fitted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simples of the Materia Medica with the Herbal Medica—therefore called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bunions on the joints, compound or cancerous Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, diseases of the Eyes, &c. &c.

Male Patients only, attended to by me. Mrs Mott, the Females and Children. No out door patients can be attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights for villages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States, with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to Dr MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets. tf jan 25

The Ladies' Medical Oracle,

Or Mrs MOTT'S Advice to Young Females, Wives, and Mothers.

BEING a Non-Medical Commentary on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of the Diseases of the *Female Frame*; together with an explanation of her system of European Vegetable Medicine for the cure of diseases, and the patent Medicated Champoo Baths; to which is added an explanation of the Gift, and an exposition of the numerous fabricated reports, 'a weak invention of the enemy.'

The Lord hath created Medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them.

ECCLESIASTICUS, xxxiii. 3

Printed and Published for the Authoress, and to be had only of her, at her residence, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston.

Delivered on the first of February next to subscribers.
jan 25 tf

Livery Stable Removed.

URIAH PROCTOR would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Howard street to the convenient and airy Stable connected with Wesson's (late Earl's) Coffee House, No 35 Hanover street, being but a short distance from his former stand, where he can furnish Carriages, Horses, and Chaises, &c. at short notice. 3m mar 22

Manufactured Tobacco.

HENRY D. GRAY, Nos. 22 and 24, India street, has for sale—100 kegs prime No 1 Tobacco, [illegible]

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THIS truly valuable remedy has now been before the public for seven years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption, Whooping Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favourable accounts of its effects. The following Certificates are offered for

PUBLIC EXAMINATION!

[From Mr William Godfrey.]

In the winter of 1832 and 1833, I was seized with spitting of blood, which continued with occasional relief till spring. I consulted several eminent physicians and took much medicine, but the relief obtained was only transient. In the spring I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. At this time I was much reduced. The day before I commenced with the Balsam I raised about half a pint of blood, was oppressed with great hoarseness and a bad cough. I commenced taking the Balsam, thinking if this failed, I should resort to medicine no further.—But it did not disappoint my expectations. *All the unfavorable symptoms were immediately relieved, the cough cured, and I have not been troubled with spitting of blood since.* I am now able to resume my trade (that of a rope maker) which I had given up without any expectation of returning to it. WILLIAM GODFREY.

Roxbury, Mass, Aug 28, 1833.

[From Dr. Samuel Morrill.]

To the proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned, and he was enabled to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL MORRILL, M. D.
Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

[From Mr Samuel Everett.]

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing, I resorted to several remedies, but without effect. In January, 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody and offensive expectoration: my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strenght extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless—I was told by my physicians that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. Its use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side and cough, except in the case of common colds. SAMUEL EVERETT,

Boston, March 1, 1832.

[From Dr Thomas Brown.]

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in Consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has *never disappointed* the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.
Concord, N. H. May 11, 1832.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed SAMPSON REED. *,* None other can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine V. P Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these spurious mixtures are the 'American Pulmonary Balsam,' 'Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,' &c. If Purchasers should inquire for the true article by its *whole name*, and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants' Row, Henshaw & Co, Hastings, Marsh & Co, Delano & Whitney, W. C. Stimpson & Co, and by Druggists generally.—Price 50 cents. e3dwtf nov 2

Elixir Pectorale.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

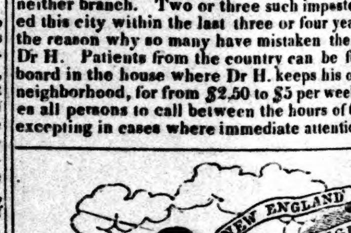
THIS valuable Medicine, which originated with a regular bred Physician, who used it for many years in his practice, is entitled to public confidence, both from its origin and from the character which it has sustained after many years trial.

Certificates of its efficacy have been given by several Physicians and Clergymen, and by numerous other persons who have been benefitted by its use; and it may be safely recommended as an efficacious medicine in affections of the lungs. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr.
nov 2 6m No 1, Union street.

Bone Setting by Dr S. C. Hewett,

Pupil of the late Dr Job Sweet, who may be found at 297 Washington street, nearly opposite Avon place.

DR H. expresses his gratitude to the public for his extensive practice in this city and vicinity, such as reducing dislocations and fractures, hip diseases, white swellings, sprains, contraction of the cords, deformity of the limbs, weakness of the joints, and limbs that have been paralyzed, rheumatism in case the cords have become contracted and stiff, &c. Dr H. would inform the public, as a great number of persons have called on him with diseases requiring internal medicines, or surgical operations, that he does not prescribe internal medicines or perform surgical operations in any case whatever, nor does he ever intend to practice anything but Bone Setting, and attend to diseases of the limbs and joints. This practice is considered by Dr H. to be entirely separate from Physicians or Surgeons, and he believes it not understood by them. This practice has always been confined to the above branch, excepting by a few imposters who travel the country and call themselves bone-setters, physicians and surgeons, when in fact they understand neither branch. Two or three such imposters have visited this city within the last three or four years, and this is the reason why so many have mistaken the profession of Dr H. Patients from the country can be furnished with board in the house where Dr H. keeps his office, or in the neighborhood, for from $2.50 to $5 per week. Dr H. wishes all persons to call between the hours of 6 and 11, A M excepting in cases where immediate attention is required.



Coughs and Colds.

Thirty-Thousand Bottles sold in two years!!

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP. The great and increasing demand for this new and valuable preparation is sufficient evidence of its efficacy in cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, and in fact, all Pulmonary Affections. Let every one who values health, and is suffering under any or either of the above complaints, have immediate recourse to the

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP,

if they wish a speedy cure, and a pleasant and effectual remedy.

Sold wholesale by MOFFAT, PLUMMER & CO, 110 State street. Also, by the principal wholesale and retail Druggists and Apothecaries in this city, and throughout the United States and British provinces.

Price 50 cents per bottle. 6m dec 7

Vegetable Cough Lozenges,

PREPARED BY J. K. PALMER, M. D.

THIS valuable Medicine is composed of Vegetables, and combines all the valuable medical qualities of the different cough mixtures in a more concentrated form. It has been used for the last fifteen years in the private practice of an eminent physician, in the form of pills, and has, been considered a specific for colds, coughs, asthma, croup, and all affections of the lungs. The proprietor, having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the effects of this medicine, is confident that nothing has been publicly recommended which can be more effectual. Therefore, for the benefit of invalids, he has procured the original recipe, and put up the medicine in the form of Lozenges, being the most convenient and agreeable way in which it can be administered. The Lozenges are put up in boxes, with suitable directions, and can be taken with perfect safety by persons of every age. References to those who have taken them will be given by the Agents.

Sold wholesale and retail by TROTT & CO, 125 State street, Boston, General Agents for the United States, to whom all orders must be directed, and at retail by Charles French, 181 Hanover street; John I. Brown, 425, Washington street; Joseph T. Brown, 292, Washington street; Ephraim L. Elliot, 271, Washington street, and Nathaniel Howard, 93, Cambridge street. 3m jan 25

Jack Downing's Life and Letters

THIRD edition; embellished with eleven original designs by Johnston; 5000 copies have been sold in a very short space of time.

"What makes all doctrines plain and clear?
About two hundred pounds a year.
And that which was proved true before,
Prove false again? Two hundred more." [Hudibras.

We have not yet recovered from the effects which this work has had on our risible faculties. [Mont Gaz.

They are all the go at this time. [Boston Gaz.

"All who admire the Major should possess themselves of this work."

[illegible] edition, just published by LILLY, WAIT & CO.